THE LORD KITCHENER MEMORIAL BOOK

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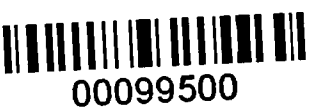
NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND
BY
HODDER AND STOUGHTON
LONDON · NEW YORK · TORONTO



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THE LORD KITCHENER MEMORIAL BOOK

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER, C.V.O., O.M.

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Edited by

SIR HEDLEY LE BAS

Joint Honorary Secretary of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund.

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W. H. SMITH AND SON, THE ARDEN PRESS, STAMFORD STREET, S.E

FOREWORD

BY

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.

The tragedy of Lord Kitchener's death was so sudden, so surrounded by tremendous and dramatic events, that it was impossible at the time to do adequate justice to his memory. This volume has therefore been prepared as a slight memorial to his life and work.

It contains tributes from men who write from intimate knowledge of this great man. It contains, further, a complete pictorial record of Lord Kitchener's life, made possible by the generous permissions granted by the various illustrated newspapers and by the art publishers and photographers who have with one accord placed their most valuable pictures at our disposal free of any cost. Thanks are also due to Messrs. James Spicer & Sons, Ltd., for their helpful gift of paper.

It was felt in such a volume no attempt should be made at a formal biography, as so much information which is necessary for such a work is of a confidential nature and could not now be included. That must be left to the future, but I feel sure that readers will be glad to have a complete record of all Lord Kitchener's public utterances since the beginning of the War.

All the profits from the sale of this book will be paid to the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund.

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AT one of the last meetings of Mr. Asquith's Cabinet all the members signed their names in the order in which they sit at the table at 10, Downing Street, and this historic document was presented to the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund for reproduction in this volume.

"K"

BY

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.

From a Speech delivered in the House of Lords

I am not speaking of Lord Kitchener the Field-Marshal, of Lord Kitchener the administrator; I speak only of Kitchener, "K" as we called him, of Kitchener who was the best friend I ever had. I had known him for many years. Our acquaintance ripened in South Africa, and during the past few months I do not think anybody had been in closer touch with him than I had.

I saw him in a light that very few people saw him in—a light which the public as a whole can hardly realise existed. He was supposed to be harsh, taciturn, stern by the general public. I never knew a worse estimate of a man's character than that. Lord Kitchener was shy—more shy than people imagined, and diffident always about himself. One little incident I should like to recall. It must have been about fifteen months ago I saw him in his room at the War Office, and he said to me, "I wish you could tell me what I am doing wrong." When I expressed my surprise he said, "I feel there is something I ought to be doing. There is something more I ought to do for the country. I am doing all that I can and yet I feel that I am still leaving much undone."

He was a man who inspired the greatest possible affection amongst his friends. I hope your lordships will excuse me if I refer to one particular friendship which stands out in Lord Kitchener's life—the friendship of Colonel Fitzgerald, his private

secretary. If ever man gave up the whole of his life to the service of another, Colonel Fitzgerald was a man who gave it up to Lord Kitchener. If we may doubt or question, as the noble Marquess has said, whether the end of Lord Kitchener was what he would himself have hoped, there is one thing that is absolutely certain, and that is, that Colonel Fitzgerald met the death he would have asked for—side by side with the man he had served so faithfully throughout his military career. When I look back upon my friendship with Lord Kitchener, curiously enough the days that come back best to my memory are two days in the last week of his life. Less than a week before he died I had been dining alone with him, and after dinner he talked, not of the war, but of all those matters which interested him so much in his private life—of Broome, of his china, of his life after the war, and of his trip to Russia, which he was looking forward to with the keenness of a schoolboy going for a holiday. That is a talk I shall never forget.

Three days later came the meeting with members of the House of Commons, at which I was the only Member of your Lordships' House who had the privilege to be present. I had been present when the suggestion was made to him that he should meet the members of the House of Commons. There was no indecision whatever as to what his answer should be. The moment it was proposed he at once said that of course he would meet them. But with that singular gift that he had, although no Parliamentarian, of often seeing what might be said in Parliament, he made it a condition that he should not meet the Members of the House of Commons until after his salary had been discussed, because, he said, "I am not going to be told I attempt to burke discussion." I was present at that meeting, and I will candidly confess that, although I had no doubt in my own mind as to the great value of such a meeting, I had some doubt as to how far he, a non-Parliamentarian, would be able to deal with the questions that all of us who have been conversant with election matters know to a certain extent how to deal with. I need not have been doubtful; I might have

known him better. That meeting has been kept strictly secret. I am not going for one moment to withdraw the veil of secrecy. But I think I can say without hesitation that when he left that room where there had been over two hundred Members of Parliament questioning him for a considerable time he left behind him a feeling in regard to himself amongst Members which anybody in any position might have been proud to possess.

Little did we realise then that he was really writing the last chapter of a busy life. It is almost unbelievable how complete was his good-bye to this nation. He said good-bye then to the nation through its representatives, he said good-bye to his King, the next day good-bye to his beloved Broome, the following day to Sir John Jellicoe and the Grand Fleet, and then came the end. Let me say there was no kind of a presentiment. I only mention this because I feel that, as in the case of his great military chief, Lord Roberts, the end was really the one that he would have wished for. Lord Roberts died after visiting his beloved Indian troops, within sound of the guns.

Lord Kitchener said good-bye to the nation at a moment when he left the whole of the machinery of the great armies that he created in running order, and when it only required skilled engineers to keep going his work. It was really as if Providence in its wisdom had given him the rest which he never would have given to himself. With the memory of a great naval battle fresh in our minds, we must all realise how rich a harvest of death the sea has reaped. We in these islands from time immemorial have paid a heavy toll to the sea for our insular security, but speaking as the friend of a friend, I can say that the sea never exacted a heavier toll than when Lord Kitchener, coffined in a British man-of-war, passed to the Great Beyond.

THE LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND FOR DISABLED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NAVY AND ARMY

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LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND

OBJECTS OF THE FUND

The object of the Fund is to provide for disabled officers and men of the Navy and Army. The Government pension may be assumed to protect the recipients against actual want, but the instances of disablement contemplated by the Fund show that much will have to be provided beyond mere sustenance if life is to be made tolerable; and much will have been achieved if it can be assured that the individual sufferer has such assistance in the way of medical and surgical necessaries as his condition demands.

Among the disabled officers in the armies raised by Lord Kitchener are many men of slender means, while even those who may be regarded as fairly well off may need help in cases where expensive measures of treatment are involved.

The Council of the Fund realise that the proper place for the disabled officer or man is his own home. To get home is his first wish, and to help him in this direction will be a prominent object of the Fund. In many cases of disablement, however, persistent medical or surgical treatment, or special nursing, is needed to relieve suffering, to prolong life, or to make life more endurable, and to confer some lasting benefit on the invalid.

This often involves a far greater outlay than the disabled man of limited means can afford. It will therefore be the first purpose of the Fund to help officers and men alike, and to provide not only medical aid, but to supply apparatus, appliances, expensive nursing requisites, such as water beds, and to help generally in making the life of the disabled man as free from worry and discomfort as is possible.

There will be many cases which could not with advantage be treated in the homes of the patients, such as the case of a man totally paralysed, who cannot receive adequate care except at very great expense. He needs a special bedstead if he is to be moved daily into the fresh air, and he needs also costly appliances and a constant service of both male and female nurses. He needs electrical and other measures of treatment

massage, etc., which can only be adequately supplied in a home or institution, which will form the basis of the Fund's efforts.

To such an institution will be attached an efficient residential and visiting staff. The disabled man will be assured of the best possible treatment that the country can provide, and if there is any hope of recovery, that hope is more likely to be realised in such a special establishment as is contemplated.

In addition to helping disabled officers and men, the Council have resolved to found a number of Scholarships, which will enable young Britons destined for a commercial career to travel, study, and gain business experience in the countries of the Allied nations—namely: France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, and Serbia.

The Scholarships will be for the sons of deceased and disabled officers and men of the Navy and Army, and young men from 18 to 25 years of age who have served with His Majesty's Forces, and they will be continued from year to year for all time and be of the annual value of about £150 each.

Remittances should be sent to the "Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund," the Mansion House, London.

All other communications should be sent to—

SIR HEDLEY LE BAS,

Joint Hon. Secretary,

"Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund,"

34–35 Norfolk Street, Strand, London.

LORD KITCHENER AT THE WAR OFFICE

BY

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.,
Chief of the Imperial General Staff

It is universally admitted that if we eventually win this war, as we may hope to do, the chief credit will be due to Lord Kitchener, for he alone, so far as I am aware, grasped from the first the magnitude of the task in front of us. The rapidity and efficiency with which he caused the New Armies to be raised, equipped, and put into the field, were little short of marvellous. I doubt if the same results could have been achieved by any other man available at the time, nor can they be fully appreciated by anyone not acquainted with the stupendous amount and varied nature of the work involved in the creation and organisation of large military forces in the midst of a great war. Lord Kitchener had a great affection for these armies, and one would wish that he might have been permitted to see the day when they will return victorious from the great struggle in which they are now taking so gallant a part.

He possessed to an exceptional degree the quality of being able not only to detect essentials, but of treating them as such, and he refused to be diverted from them by side issues and details of comparative unimportance. It was probably due to this refusal that he sometimes offended the feelings of his weaker colleagues and subordinates. Being human, his judgment was not infallible, but, as a brother officer once remarked to me, "He had the habit of usually being right in the things that matter."

During the time it was my privilege to work with him I was often greatly struck by his intense patriotism and loyalty. He had but one object in view—that of winning the war. His conception of duty was such as invariably to exclude the personal factor from the decisions he had to make, and this exclusion was not infrequently a source of grief to him, for he was, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, a most kind-hearted man and never forgot those who had rendered him good and loyal assistance. I could quote many instances in support of this statement. Two such instances formed the subject of a conversation I had with him just before he left for Russia, and, indeed, his last words to me were: "Remember what I have asked you to do about ——"

When I was about to join him at the War Office, he said to me, "I am not at all the kind of 'K' some people think I am," and that was quite true. The stern, ruthless, overbearing character commonly attributed to him had little foundation in fact so far as my knowledge of the man goes. I have served many chiefs during my 39 years of army service, and I can truthfully say that I have never been brought into contact with one who was more easy to serve. He was a tower of strength when times were bad and difficulties and anxieties arose, and those who enjoyed his confidence, and got behind his naturally shy and rather forbidding exterior, knew him to be a kind and considerate gentleman, thoroughly honest in word and deed. Personally, I feel myself a better man for having known him.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

LORD KITCHENER—FRIEND OF FRANCE

BY

GÉNÉRAL DE DIVISION JOFFRE,

Commandant en Chef des Armées Françaises

Comme notre grand Carnot dans les guerres de la Révolution, Kitchener mérite de porter devant la postérité le surnom d'organisateur de la Victoire.

Partout ou il a passé, en Soudan Egyptien, aux Indes, au Transwaal, il a donné la mesure de ses facultés créatrices.

La Grande Guerre devait lui fournir l'occasion de déployer ces facultés sur un terrain plus vaste encore.

Dès le début des hostilités, avec une vision qu'on doit aujourd'hui reconnaître prophétique des nécessités de la lutte ou sa patrie était engagée, il établit le plan de la nouvelle organisation militaire qu'il fallait mettre sur pied; avec sa volonté tenace, sans se laisser rebuter par aucune difficulté d'encadrement, d'instruction ou d'armement, il réalisa le plan qu'il s'était fixé. Moins d'un an après l'ouverture de la campagne, les divisions de l' " Armée Kitchener " se mesuraient sur le continent avec l'ennemi.

Aujourd'hui, elles se battent et le mur allemand vacille sous la rude poussée des régiments britanniques. Le soir de Bazentin, comme au soir d'Omdurman, Lord Kitchener eût connu la joie du triomphe.

C'est sous le drapeau de la France que ce grand anglais avait fait ses premières armes. C'est pour la gloire commune de la France et de la Grande Bretagne, pour la victoire du droit et de la civilisation qu'il est tombé, en soldat. Sa mort m'a frappé comme celle d'un ami personnel, et d'un des meilleurs amis de mon pays.

J. JOFFRE.

LORD KITCHENER—FRIEND OF FRANCE

BY

GENERAL J. JOFFRE,

Commander-in-Chief of the French Army

Like our great Carnot in the Wars of the Revolution, Kitchener deserves to bear for posterity the name of "Organiser of Victory."

Wherever he set foot—in the Egyptian Soudan, in India, in the Transvaal—he gave, without stint, of his creative faculties.

The Great War was to furnish the opportunity for the unfolding of these faculties on a still vaster field.

Right from the outbreak of hostilities, with a vision one must now recognise as prophetic, of the necessities of the struggle on which his country was engaged, he evolved the scheme of the new military organisation that had to be set on foot; with his tenacious will, undaunted by difficulties of organisation, instruction or equipment, he carried through the plan he had set himself to accomplish.

Less than a year after the opening of the campaign divisions of "Kitchener's Army" were measuring forces with the enemy overseas.

To-day these same British regiments are fighting with a push and vigour that is wearing down the German wall before them. On the evening of the battle of Bazentin, as on the evening of Omdurman, Lord Kitchener would have known the joy of victory.

It was under the flag of France that this great Englishman first bore arms. It is for the common glory of France and Great Britain that he has fallen, a soldier. His death has struck me as that of a personal friend and of one of the best friends of my country.

LORD KITCHENER IN ITALY

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL COUNT CADORNA,

Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Army

E' difficile ricordare Lord Kitchener senza unire istintivamente alla memoria di quel grande scomparso anche il pensiero del magnifico sforzo militare compiuto dal Regno Unito negli ultimi due anni. Ai nostri occhi Lord Kitchener impersonava l'Impero Britannico in armi.

Anche nell'aspetto egli sembrava raffigurare mirabilmente il carattere nazionale dei nostri alleati di oltre Manica: quella combinazione di calma serena e di tenace volontà che essi recano nella grande impresa comune. Egli comunicava una impressione di forza contenuta: si indovinava che era animato da una energia illimitata e che nessuna difficoltà era capace d'arrestarlo, sinché non avesse raggiunta la meta. Ma se un soldato può avventurare un giudizio su di un altro soldato, troppo brevemente conosciuto, vorrei dire che la qualità che ho più apprezzato nel defunto Maresciallo era la sicurezza del suo giudizio. Lord Kitchener ne diede indimenticabile prova quando, allo scoppio della guerra, ebbe così chiara visione del carattere del conflitto e della funzione che in esso doveva avere l'Inghilterra. Ma anche in occasione della breve visita che Lord Kitchener fece alla fronte italiana, nel Novembre del 1915, egli rivelò quella sua rapida e sicura facoltà di apprezzare una situazione militare. Tornava dalla penisola di Gallipoli dove aveva giudicato dello sforzo richiesto a tener posizioni non molto dissimili da quelle sul lembo occidentale dell'altopiano carsico, che fissava con profondo interesse dall'osservatorio di M. Quarin. Dopo aver

esaminato a lungo, in silenzio, quasi con sorpresa la muraglia pietrosa sulla quale si arrampicavano i soldati italiani, l'illustre soldato inglese disse le prime autorevoli parole colle quali da uno straniero furono rivelate al mondo le speciali difficoltà della lotta sulla fronte dell'Isonzo. Noi non abbiamo mai dimenticato il generoso apprezzamento che egli ebbe da allora per lo sforzo italiano. E lo ricordammo specialmente quando, più tardi, il progresso della guerra portò quegli stessi soldati che egli aveva visto all'opera, nella sua visita, sei miglia innanzi al di là del bastione che aveva giudicato così aspro da superare. E il nostro più vivo rammarico, nell'ora del successo, fu che egli non fosse più tra noi, ad allietarsene, col suo gran cuore di soldato.

Il lutto in Italia per la scomparsa di Lord Kitchener fu anche più vivo poichè si sapeva quanto nel mio paese come a Londra, dove fui suo ospite, egli si fosse adoprato a rendere più stretti i vincoli fra gli alleati. Egli fu uno degli artefici della fronte unica: e questo non sarà dei minori meriti del grande scomparso.

In Lord Kitchener, quale io lo conobbi, il diplomatico non era meno grande del soldato. E le sue qualità di soldato non contrastavano con le doti istintive che lo rendevano un perfetto ambasciatore del Regno Unito presso gli eserciti della grande alleanza. Anzi egli traeva dalla sua abitudine militare di misurare francamente le difficoltà, quella che deve essere la qualità suprema della diplomazia in tempo di guerra: di non essere cioé timida, ma ardimentosa ed essenziale.

L. CADORNA.

LORD KITCHENER IN ITALY

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL COUNT CADORNA,

Chief of the General Staff of the Italian Army

Inevitably and instinctively, recalling the great figure of Lord Kitchener, there comes to mind the magnificent military effort made by the United Kingdom during the last two years. To us Lord Kitchener personified the British Empire in arms.

Even in his appearance he seemed to give a wonderful reproduction of the national character of our Allies beyond the Channel: that combination of calm serenity and unshakable will which they contribute to the great common enterprise. He communicated an impression of controlled strength: one divined that he was inspired by a limitless energy, that no difficulty could stay him until he had reached the goal. But, if a soldier may hazard an estimate of another soldier, known to him for all too short a time, I would say that the quality which I most appreciated in the late Field-Marshal was the sureness of his judgment. Lord Kitchener gave an unforgettable proof of this quality when, on the outbreak of the war, he showed so clear a vision of the nature of the struggle and of the part in it which England had to play. And, on the occasion of his short visit to the Italian front, in November, 1915, Lord Kitchener again revealed his rapid and certain gift of gauging a military situation. He had just arrived from the peninsula of Gallipoli, where he had formed his estimate of the effort necessary to hold positions not greatly dissimilar from those on the western edge of the Carso plateau, towards which he gazed, with deep interest, from the observation post on Monte Quarin. After he

had examined lengthily, silently, almost with surprise, the rocky rampart up which the soldiers of Italy were clambering, the illustrious British soldier uttered the first authoritative words which revealed to the world, by the mouth of a foreigner, the special difficulties of the struggle on the Isonzo front. We have never forgotten the generous appreciation he showed, from that time forward, of the Italian effort. We remembered it specially when later on the progress of the war brought those same soldiers, whom he had seen at work during his visit, six miles beyond the bastion which he had judged so hard to pass. And it was our keenest regret in the day of our success that he was no more amongst us to rejoice at it, with that great soldier's heart of his.

The mourning in Italy for Lord Kitchener's death was all the more deep because we knew how much, in my country as well as in London, where I was his guest, he had laboured to render closer the ties between the Allies. He was one of the makers of the single front: and this will not be among the least of his titles to honour.

In Lord Kitchener, as I knew him, the diplomat was not less great than the soldier. And his qualities as a soldier were far from being in conflict with those instinctive gifts which made him an ideal Ambassador of the United Kingdom to the Armies of the Great Alliance. On the contrary, he drew from his military habit of measuring difficulties frankly what should be the supreme quality of diplomacy in time of war—that it should not be timid, but bold and direct.

LORD KITCHENER AT GALLIPOLI

BY

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM R. BIRDWOOD,
K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.,

Commander, First Anzac Army Corps

In November, 1915, when a decision was necessary as to the future course of the Allied operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula, Lord Kitchener journeyed east to see the situation for himself and to obtain the first-hand knowledge for judgment. On the 10th of the month he arrived on H.M.S. *Dartmouth* at Imbros, the headquarters of the Dardanelles Army and of the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral de Robeck. From there he proceeded to visit the positions held by the British and French troops.

This is not the place to discuss the military aspect of his visit.

Needless to say it was very necessary to preserve as secret the Field-Marshal's presence, and it is equally needless to say that we were all deeply concerned for his personal safety.

The first position to be visited by Lord Kitchener was that at Cape Helles, where he arrived on board H.M. Destroyer *Laforey* on the 12th. He was met by General Davies, who pointed out the situation. At Cape Helles the beaches and piers were a considerable distance from Turkish observation, but this fact did not completely relieve us of all anxiety for Lord Kitchener's safety, as heavy shells from "Asia" were always liable to be directed on incoming boats, and the beaches were fired on at irregular intervals. It was, however, most unlikely that the Turks would be able to identify the steam-boat which took him ashore. A high wind was blowing too, and it was probable that the guns would not be very active. A landing was effected on the beach which the Lancashire Fusiliers have made so famous. From the top of the cliff near the aerodrome

General Davies was able to give Lord Kitchener a complete general view of the whole of the battlefield, reaching away to Achi Baba in the distance, with the village of Krithia and the lines of opposing trenches in front of it, marked out with shell bursts as clearly as by flags on a map. From there we went over to the right, to the position so long and bravely held by our staunch Allies. Near a large dismounted Turkish gun, which had been "knocked out" by the big guns of the *Queen Elizabeth* eleven months earlier, Lord Kitchener met the gallant General Brulard, who was in command of the French troops on the Peninsula. General Brulard showed him over the old castle of Sedd-el-Bahr, with its enormous stone walls pierced through and through by the shells of our fleet, and pointed out to him the Turkish positions across the Straits from which were sent daily greetings to us in the way of large shells from "Asia."

Excepting the officers who actually met Lord Kitchener there, his visit to Cape Helles was practically unknown, and it was not until he re-embarked that the news of his arrival spread. Little opportunity was afforded the troops, therefore, of giving him a welcome.

The following day Lord Kitchener visited the area held by the Australian and New Zealand troops to the north of Gaba Tepe. Landing here was a much more anxious matter, as boats leaving the destroyer must be within sight of the enemy almost up to the shore, and the Turkish batteries, which were constantly firing on the Anzac beaches, could, and frequently used to, shell any destroyer that came within range of the shore. News which leaks out in neutral countries travels fast and far, and it was of course possible that the Turks may have heard of the Field-Marshal's visit and would be on the look-out. A landing was effected peacefully, however.

There were few at Anzac besides General Godley, who met him, who knew of Lord Kitchener's impending visit, but somehow, as his tall figure strode up the jetty, the knowledge spread like fire in dry grass. From every dug-out on the hillside tumbled Australians and New Zealanders, stumbling over scrub

and sandbank, and a crowd quickly grew upon the beach and the sandy slope above it.

The Australian and New Zealander are too true to British type to be demonstrative normally, for Lord Kitchener was a Great Master to each one of them, and they were determined to pay him homage. It was a quite spontaneous demonstration, and pleased Lord Kitchener more, I dare say, than he would have cared to show. Wherever he went, the ovation which broke out from the men was such as to make one anxious lest the Turks should notice it and guess the cause. At some points, where the enemy were only a few yards away, it was with difficulty that they were prevented from cheering. The men were dressed in their ordinary working garb, and Lord Kitchener seemed unusually at home amongst this crowd of toilers. The strong, interested face of the one gazing on the intent weather-tanned countenances of the others, as he questioned them and told them the King's message, made a picture not readily forgotten.

The best place from which to see the greater part of Anzac and to understand it was from Russell's Top, up the steep climb of Walker's Ridge, and at no distance from the Turkish lines themselves. Lord Kitchener went straight to the top—a climb which used to try many of those at Anzac during the hot summer—and spoke to the brigadiers and other officers when he reached the summit. He insisted on visiting several awkward corners, where his tall form was only too likely to be noticed by the Turkish snipers, who were usually very alert.

On his way down, in one of the gullies, a long queue was noticed. Lord Kitchener asked them what they were doing there, and when told that they were trying to buy at the canteen, he said he hoped they were getting all they wanted. An elderly Australian then came forward and replied that the only thing they could get there was a few nuts, and that he personally had no teeth with which to crack them—a reply which amused Lord Kitchener immensely and extorted from him the promise that he would see that canteen stores and vegetables were sent over as soon as possible

On the 14th Suvla was visited, but here the landing was not under quite the same close observation, although it was very open to the Turkish batteries. The day was a very rough one, blowing up for the storm which later cast nearly all the piers on the Peninsula up on the beaches, and strewed the foreshore with the wreckage of the small craft. Alas! as after events have shown, the rough sea had no terrors for Lord Kitchener, who was perfectly happy on the deck of a destroyer when the majority of his staff was very much the opposite. The journey in the picket boat from the destroyer to the shore was, however, very difficult and slow, and left Lord Kitchener only a short time to go inland with General Byng, who met him and explained the situation in that area from the heights near the beach, from which an excellent view of the country was obtainable.

At all three places Lord Kitchener seemed to appraise the situation at a glance. The complex and laborious defences—especially at Anzac—were certainly a surprise to him, and he repeatedly expressed admiration for the amount of good work which he saw had been put in everywhere. He remarked also that until he had actually seen the positions it was not possible for him fully to appreciate the great difficulties which had to be overcome in effecting the landing and holding on afterwards, as the troops had done everywhere. To several small groups of men he remarked: "You have done wonderfully good work here. Don't think for a moment that you have failed; you have fully done your part in upholding the British flag and British honour here, where you have fought so well."

To many soldiers of the Old Army and of the New—to Territorials, Yeomanry and the men of Australia and New Zealand, the recollection of their glimpse of the great Field-Marshal will ever be a proud and cherished memory. He came to see for himself the position of the troops whose future was under discussion. The future was fraught with many possibilities, but Lord Kitchener's visit gave to us all, as it did to the whole British Empire, a feeling of complete confidence in his judgment and decision.

W. R. Birdwood.

LORD KITCHENER AT GALLIPOLI

[COPY OF ORDER ISSUED BY GENERAL BIRDWOOD WHEN LORD KITCHENER LEFT THE PENINSULA.]

November 25th, 1915.

Lord Kitchener has desired me to convey to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps a message with which he was specially entrusted by the King to bring to our Army Corps.

His Majesty commanded Lord Kitchener to express his high appreciation of the gallant and unflinching conduct of our men through fighting which has been as hard as any yet seen in the war, and His Majesty wishes to express his complete confidence in the determination and the fighting qualities of our men to assist in carrying this war to an entirely successful determination.

Lord Kitchener has ordered me to express to all the very great pleasure it gave him to have the opportunity, which he considers a privilege, of visiting Anzac to see for himself some of the wonderfully good work which has been done by the officers and men of our Army Corps, as it was not until he had himself seen the positions we had captured and held that he was able fully to realise the magnitude of the work which had been accomplished. Lord Kitchener much regretted that time did not permit of his seeing the whole corps, but he was very pleased to see a considerable proportion of officers and men and to find all in such good heart, and so confidently embued with that grand spirit which has carried them through all their trials and many dangerous feats of arms—a spirit which he is quite confident that they will maintain to the end, until they have taken their full share in completely overthrowing our enemies.

Boys! we may all well be proud to receive such messages, and it is up to all of us to live up to them and prove their truth.

(Signed) W. R. BIRDWOOD.

LORD KITCHENER'S LAST MILITARY FUNCTION

BY
BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. F. CLEEVE,
C.B.,
Commandant, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

The late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, in his capacity of Secretary of State for War, carried out the inspection of the Gentleman Cadets, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on May 25th, and this was his last military official appearance. He was received with a general salute by the Battalion of Gentlemen Cadets, drawn up in line on the front parade under command of the senior under-officer of cadets.

When K. of K. entered the " Shop " enclosure on May 25th he did so for the first time since he had left it as a G.C. awaiting his Commission in the R.E. in 1870—forty-six years ago—and he was quick to notice various structural changes. " When did the old Lodge disappear ? " was one of his first questions. The Lodge disappeared in 1878, when the front enclosure was extended by taking in a piece of the Common, previous to which a " ha-ha " ditch parallel to the front line of the building and just excluding the big trees on the cricket ground was the north boundary of the grounds. The Lodge stood on the left of the then entrance gate, which was in the middle of this boundary. " The cobble stones have gone, too," he remarked, for the cemented frontage of the " Shop " was then cobbled with large stones up to its present boundary line, and these only disappeared in comparatively modern times.

" The old ' Shop ' seems very much the same," although he had then noticed nearly every addition.

Yes, the " Shop " *is* the same ; it still maintains and adds to its traditions and it still turns out officers in the embryo stage

who it trusts to support and add to those traditions, and who are as likely as any other young men entering the service of their country to produce future Kitcheners.

The Field-Marshal was much struck by the "saddle ride" and the different stamps of horse ridden by the G.C.'s on that occasion. "That horse has some points of an Arab about him" (Dynamite), and one or two others in the ride not so showy perhaps as the little chestnut were remarked on.

At the conclusion of the proceedings his lordship presented the sword for good conduct and efficiency to the senior under-officer, and signed his name in the visitors' book, as also did the officers of his Staff, including the late Colonel O. A. G. FitzGerald, C.M.G. He was also shown the Volume of the "Long Roll" of Cadets, wherein his name, date of joining and leaving (1868–1870), etc., is entered, as are the names of all G.C.'s.

On leaving to return to London, the great soldier said how pleased he had been with what he had seen and with the opportunity of again seeing the old "Shop." His remarks in addressing the Senior Class and presenting the Sword of Honour to S. U. O. Howell are not likely to be forgotten by his hearers—in exhorting them to put "duty" first, to learn their profession, and to set an example to those under them. The speaker himself was a unique example of devotion to duty and the service of his country, for he devoted his lifetime to it, and, as far as the public could know, seemed to have as it were no private existence. This, of course, cannot be altogether so in the case of any man, but it came very near it in the case of our illustrious soldier.

G.C.'s who were inspected by "K. of K." on May 25th will very soon all have started as commissioned officers; they can have no finer example of devotion to their country's service than that which stood before them on May 25th in the person of Horatio Herbert Kitchener.

W. F. CLEEVE.

GUNSBOROUGH VILLA, NEAR TRALEE, WHERE LORD KITCHENER WAS BORN

By courtesy of the Press Picture Agency, Ltd.

ASPALL HOUSE, SUFFOLK, THE HOME OF LORD KITCHENER'S MOTHER. REPRODUCED FROM AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN CRINOLINE DAYS

By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER'S FATHER

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER'S FATHER IN CHARGE OF AN ESCORT AT THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

MAIN STREET, BALLYLONGFORD, IRELAND, ALONG WHICH LORD KITCHENER PASSED IN HIS EARLY SCHOOL DAYS

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

CROTTA HOUSE, WHERE LORD KITCHENER LIVED AS A BOY

By courtesy of the Press Picture Agency, Ltd.

AGHAVALLEN CHURCH, CO. KERRY, WHERE LORD KITCHENER WAS BAPTIZED

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

THE FONT IN THE CHURCH AT AGHAVALLEN, USED AT THE BAPTISM OF LORD KITCHENER

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

INTERIOR OF AGHAVALLEN CHURCH

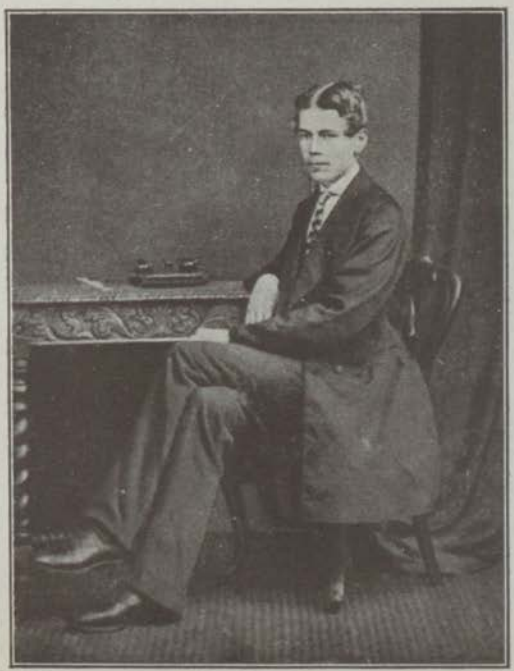
By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AS A BABY ON HIS MOTHER'S KNEE. STANDING ARE HIS ELDER BROTHER AND HIS SISTER (NOW MRS. E. J. PARKER)

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER (ON THE RIGHT) AS A BOY, WEARING SIDE CURLS, WITH TWO OF HIS BROTHERS

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

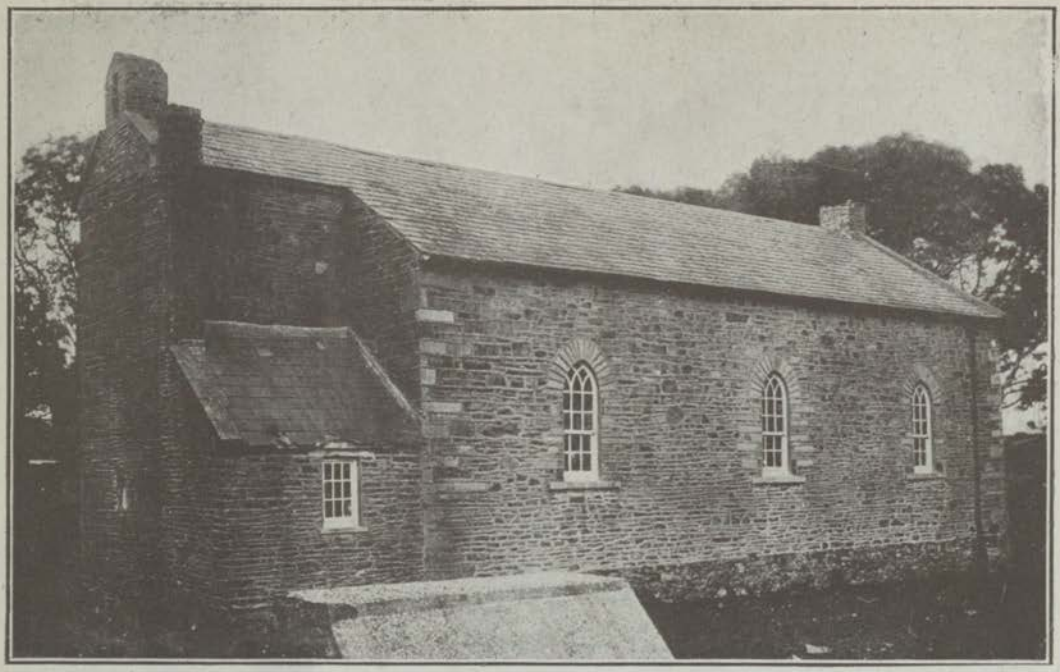


LORD KITCHENER AT THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER (ON RIGHT AT BACK) WITH HIS SISTER AND TWO BROTHERS

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"



KILFLYNN CHURCH, WHERE LORD KITCHENER ATTENDED SUNDAY SCHOOL

By courtesy of the Press Picture Agency, Ltd.

ELEVEN GRAVES OF LORD KITCHENER'S ANCESTORS IN THE BURIAL GROUND OF THE OLD VILLAGE CHURCH OF LAKENHEATH

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AS A CADET AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER AND HIS YOUNGEST BROTHER, WHO ULTIMATELY BECAME A GENERAL
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER ABOUT THE AGE OF 21, AS AN OFFICER IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS
By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

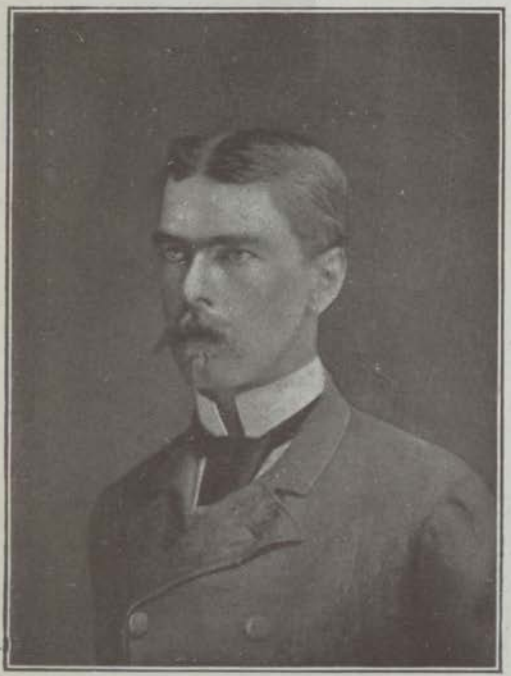
LORD KITCHENER (ON THE RIGHT) WITH A BROTHER OFFICER
By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER AND HIS ELDEST BROTHER (THE NEW EARL)

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER IN 1878, WHEN HE RETURNED TO ENGLAND FROM EXPLORATION WORK IN PALESTINE

By courtesy of "The Sphere"



AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF LORD KITCHENER WEARING AN IMPERIAL

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER AT THE AGE OF 35 IN THE UNDRESS UNIFORM OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS

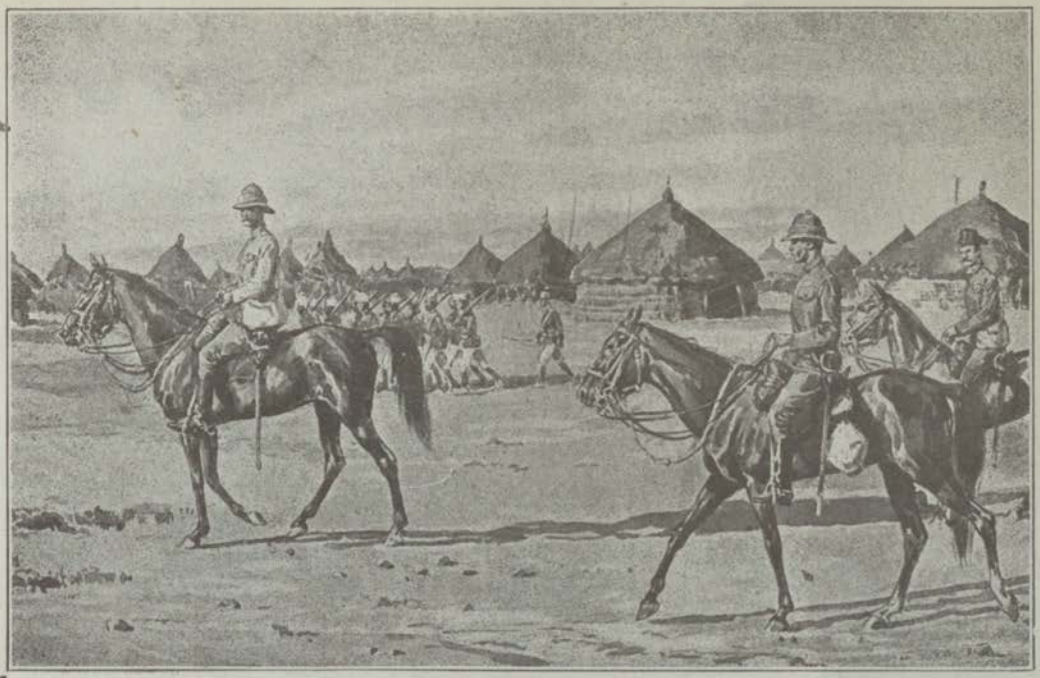
By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER IN THE SOUDAN IN 1896

Drawing by CATON WOODVILLE, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"*

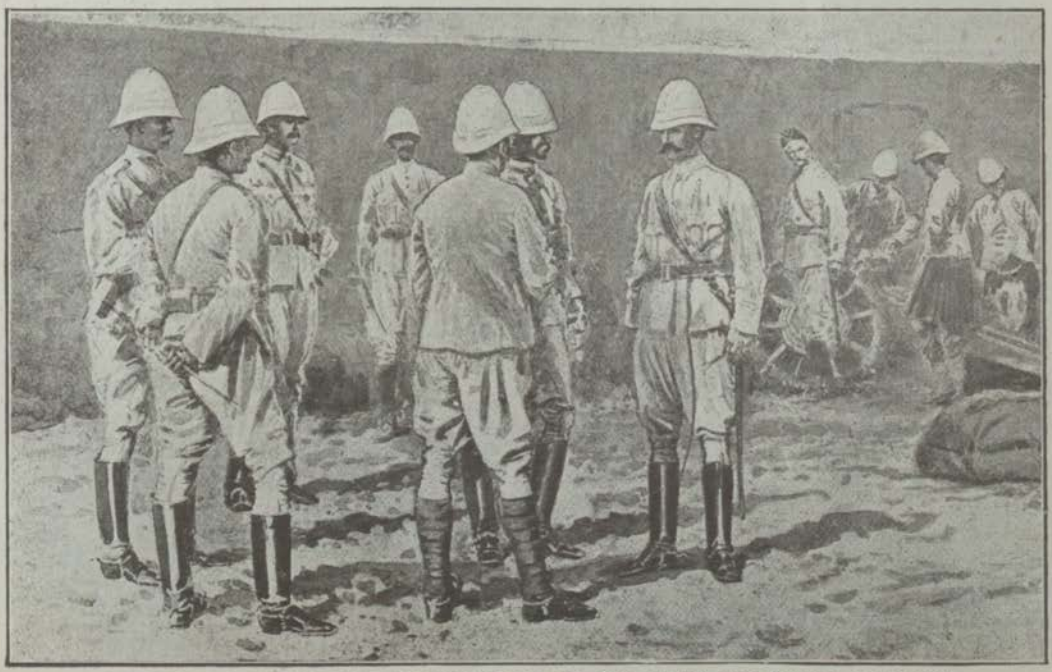
LORD KITCHENER AS SIRDAR OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY IN 1896

By courtesy of Bassano, Ltd



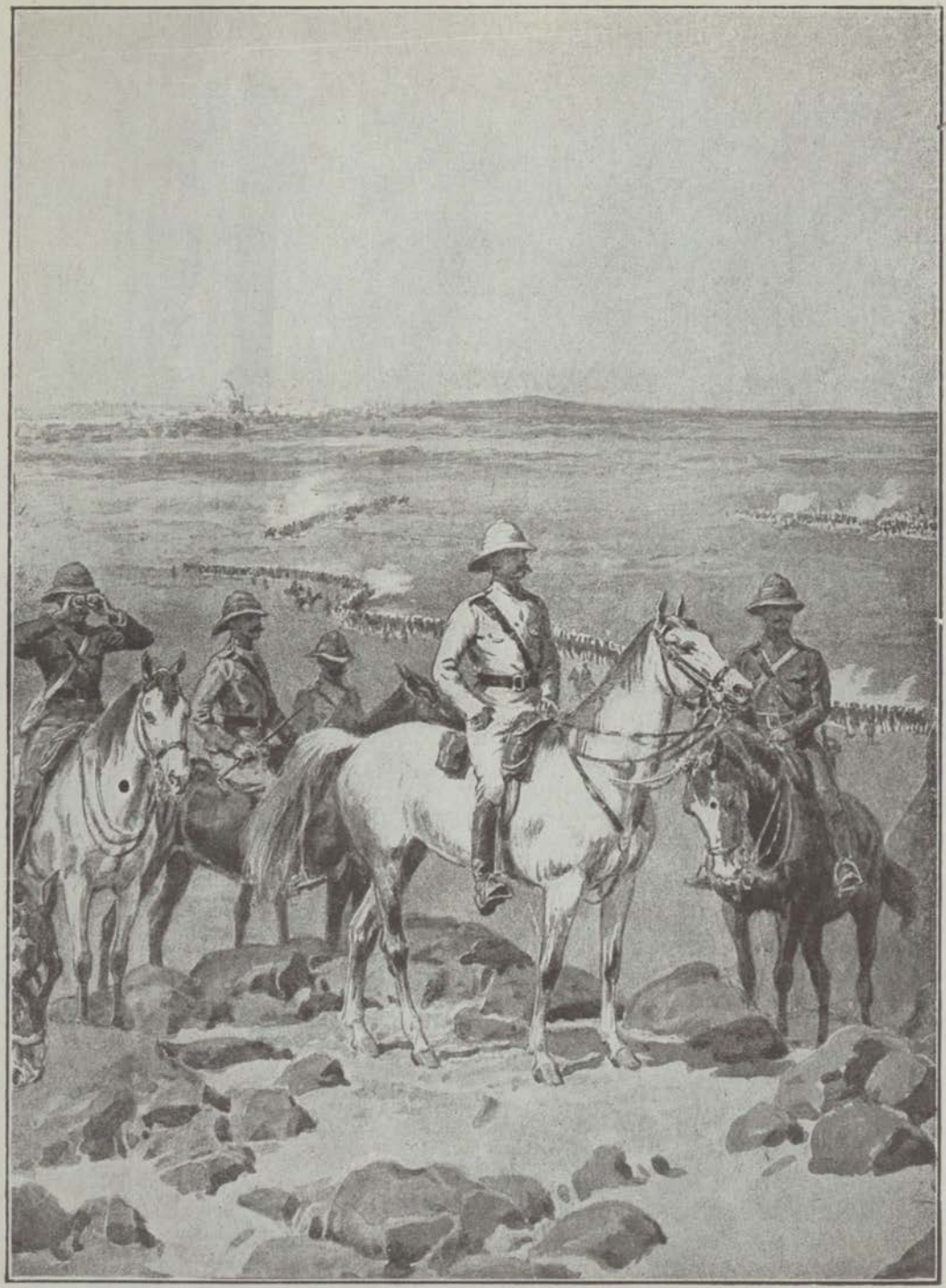
ADARAMA, ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FORTS TAKEN BY THE SIRDAR'S FORCES

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Graphic"



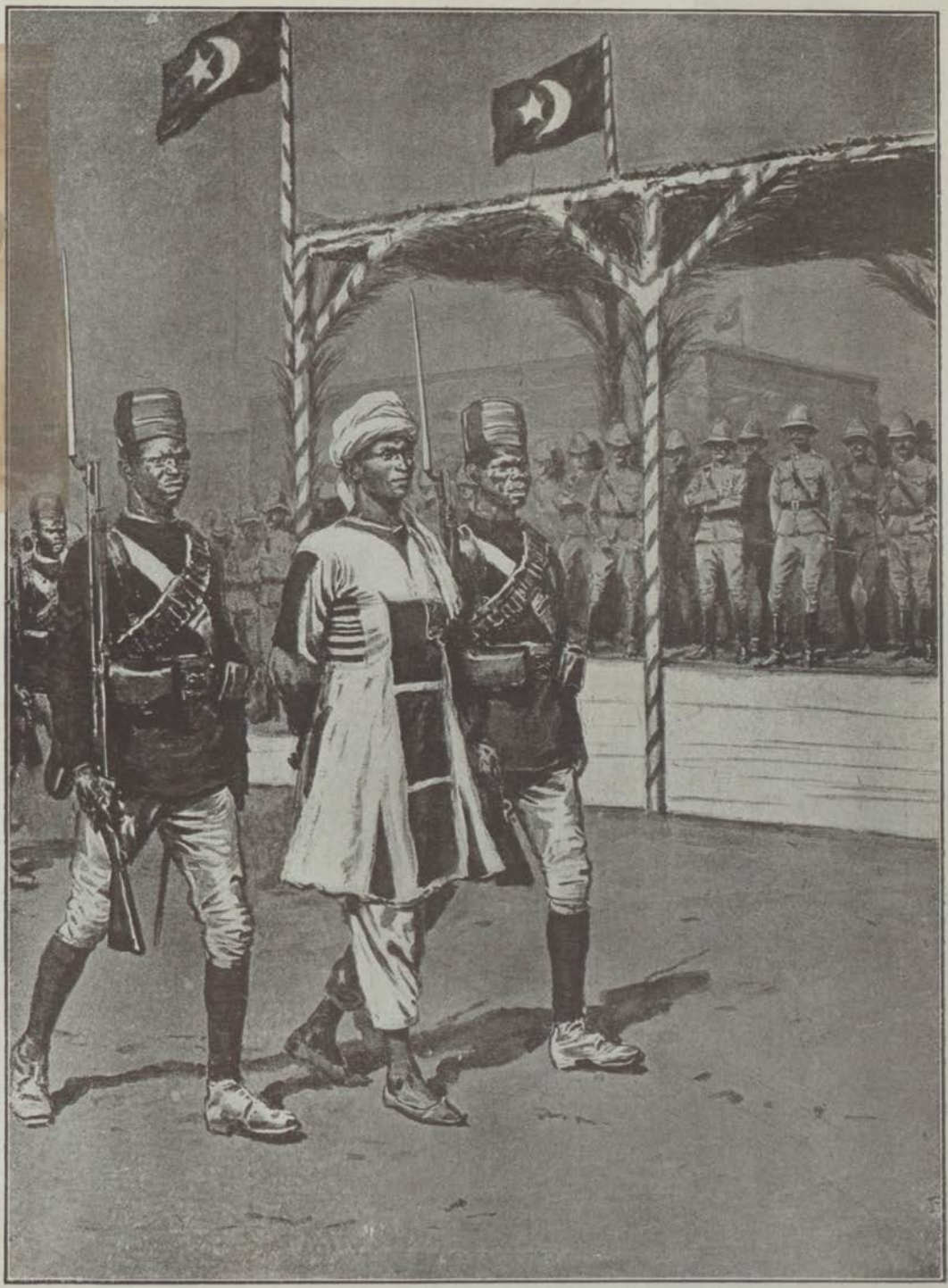
THE SIRDAR AND HIS STAFF DISCUSSING THE VICTORY AFTER THE BATTLE OF ATBARA

Drawing by J. NASH, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Graphic"*



LORD KITCHENER AT THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN

Drawing by J. CHARLTON, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Graphic"*



REVIEW AFTER ATBARA—MAHMOUD BEING MARCHED PAST THE SIRDAR.

Drawing by FRANK DADD, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Graphic"*

WELCOME!

BRITANNIA. "SIRDAR! I THANK YOU! I AM PROUD OF YOU!"

"It was not merely a great victory for Egypt and Great Britain, but it was a great victory for civilisation."
(Lord Rosebery at Perth, October 24. "Times" Report.)

Reproduced by courtesy of the Proprietors of "Punch"

"DREAMING TRUE."

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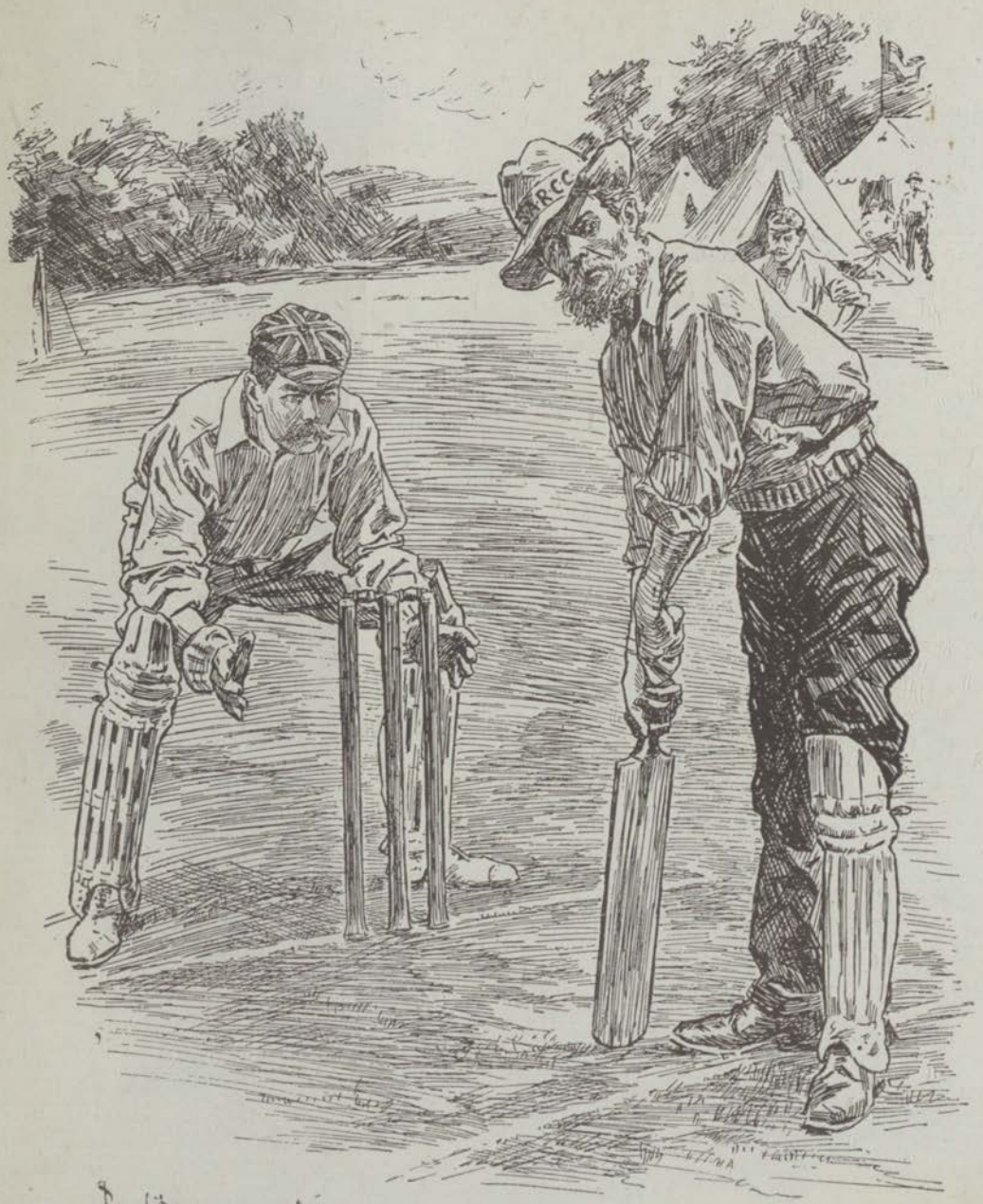

THE LAST WICKET.

Kitchener (Captain and Wicket-keeper). "HE HAS KEPT US IN THE FIELD A DEUCE OF A TIME; BUT WE'LL GET HIM NOW WE'VE CLOSED IN FOR CATCHES!"

Reproduced by courtesy of the Proprietors of "Punch"

LORD KITCHENER AS I KNEW HIM

BY

THE MARQUIS DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT,

Chargé de Missions et Négociations Techniques Auprès du Gouvernement Britannique

IT is a great honour to be requested to write upon the late and deeply regretted Lord Kitchener, but it is also a very dangerous task at the present time, especially for a Frenchman who must express his thoughts in English: immortal deeds ought to be recorded in immortal words only. The man was so strong and so powerful, and his work has been so great, that posterity alone can judge them both with impartiality long after the echo of the last shots of this world-struggle has died away. Besides, I can say only a small part of what I saw and what I know, and, even with this restriction, I must be very careful, as it is yet too soon publicly to state certain facts. But if I may not be able to say everything I know and think, at all events, everything I say will be the expression of what I think and know.

* * * * * *

I shall betray no State secrets if I say here that in July, 1914, the Germanic Powers had made—or thought they had made—every possible preparation to attain a speedy and crushing victory, while the Allies were, on the whole, more or less unready. The British naval strength was, of course, immensely superior to the Austro-German forces, in all types of fighting ship, light or heavy, in geographical situation, in coaling stations, in the professional quality of the officers and of the men, and in the potentialities resulting from mercantile marine, fishing craft, and the deeply rooted instincts and traditions of a sailor race; nevertheless it had not made sufficient preparations against the dangerous possibilities of mines and of submarine warfare.

The French army was good and had in its field artillery a fighting force unequalled anywhere; but it was sadly lacking in heavy modern quick-firing artillery and in machine guns; moreover, it had an insufficient number of well-trained officers and non-commissioned officers for its reserves. Though the Russians had a first line army, well prepared on the whole, they suffered from the same deficiencies as their Western Continental ally. The British were able to send at once to France an expeditionary force good and well equipped, but too small for its task; besides no adequate preparations had been made to swell the first hundred thousand rapidly to the proportions required for a world-struggle.

If the military and naval preparation of the Allies was unsatisfactory, their political and moral situation was even worse. People seemed most strangely to have forgotten the rôle played by the Hanseatic League before the Thirty Years' War and the methods used by that famous organisation to achieve its aims. In England, France, and Russia it was possible to watch the nefarious progress of anti-national and anti-patriotic forces, sometimes cleverly hidden, and sometimes working in broad daylight. They seemed more or less directly under German control, or in close touch with Germany and its sympathisers. The double process of the internationalisation of capital and of labour was advancing with giant strides: the heads of the banking interests and the leaders of the labour unions seemed more and more to forget that after all the one supremely important thing is the greatness and strength of a nation, and that Applied Science, Capital, and Labour are indispensable elements of strength and of success.

In the Allied countries many writers and politicians believed, or pretended to believe, that war, because it is awful, had become impossible in the present stage of civilisation. They believed, or pretended to believe, in the supreme and all-powerful virtue of reason and of peace conferences; and too often all their energies were absorbed by schemes which seemed likely to end in developing civil strife. They were fast forgetting that passions and not reason have always governed mankind, that the chief use of gold is to get iron to defend its owner, and that, as a worthy Dutch citizen of The Hague once said to me, "In normal times never is the peace of the world in such danger as when exalted gentlemen assemble in a peace congress, unless, of course, the questions to be discussed are of no importance whatsoever." They were fast forgetting that Right without

Might does not (alas !) count for much, and that the greatest of blessings—peace with freedom and with honour—belongs only to nations who show themselves worthy of it by cheerfully accepting every sacrifice to keep it. They were thus assuming as regards this world-catastrophe formidable responsibilities second only to those which rest upon the German War Party.

From an industrial point of view the position was still more alarming. Facilities given to German importers were pushed so far that gradually Germany was getting, and had already in a certain degree secured, if not a monopoly, at least an enormous superiority in a great many raw materials and finished products necessary for war. Technical education was often too theoretical in France and too deficient in general ideas in England: the Germans, more than any other people, seemed capable of developing equally agriculture and forestry, industry and commerce, of binding together theory and practice, and of uniting science, capital, and labour for the welfare of their Fatherland. Germanic influences had increased everywhere by leaps and bounds, and had dug themselves so deeply into our soil that they still seem alive after more than two years of war

* * * * * *

As regards the result of the outbreak of a war, before hostilities began, and in the early days of the actual fighting, I had made up my mind that one of two hypotheses was most likely to be correct. In the last twenty years the powers that be had not kept up to a sufficient standard of efficiency the military arsenals and the necessary industrial establishments south of the Loire and the Plateau Central, those Central Hills which have always formed the last and greatest natural stronghold of Gallic and French independence; either, therefore, the struggle would be of very short duration, and then France, surprised by a series of stunning blows delivered in quick succession, would probably collapse before she could recover herself; or the war, lasting a very long time, must become more and more a struggle of attrition pure and simple, like the war of Secession, and must ultimately end by the victory of the Allies—provided, of course, we held together, we went on fighting, and we knew how to pool, economise, and utilise properly our vast resources.

The Battle of the Marne relieved us of the nightmare of the

first hypothesis becoming an historical fact. Therefore, when I arrived in London at the beginning of October, 1914, I determined, once for all and come what may, that I would secure, not for the next few weeks, as I was then requested to do, but for the duration of the whole war, and at any rate for more than two years, the raw material necessary for high explosives; I also determined, once for all and come what may, that of those raw materials I would secure not the small parcels which official experts were then contemplating, but the huge quantities enabling us to make supplies of high explosives to an extent hitherto unimagined and enabling our artillery to create what I described as " cataclysmic effects "—or local earthquakes.

This was by no means an easy task. In France there was a deep but unfounded belief that the hostilities could not last more than a few months, because it was thought that modern conditions of civilisation would make it impossible for a nation to stand such a strain for any length of time. In England the same error was equally widespread, but it was due to quite different reasons. During the last twenty or thirty years a whole school of writers and historians, of whom the most brilliant is certainly Mahan, had spread among the British public the false idea that naval supremacy is everything and that it was alone capable of securing a quick and complete victory. It was completely lost sight of that in the life-and-death struggles of nations the chief factor is that of man-power, for the simple reason that of all the machines necessary to fight a war, man is the most important and also takes the longest time to make. Napoleon fell because he could not replace the huge numbers of splendid fighting men whom he had lost during the long Spanish war and especially in the invasion of Russia. The Southern States were crushed by the North simply because when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomatox he could get no more men to shoulder rifles or to fire guns. And the Central Alliance will lose this war, if we go on fighting the necessary time, because ultimately, in spite of the development of mechanical appliances, they will become deficient in man-power. Yet I do not want to belittle the rôle and the value of sea-power: it is certainly an important factor and a cause of victory, but alone it cannot secure the defeat of Germany. Victory is impossible for us without sea-power; but it would also be impossible if we relied on sea-power only; we must have the superiority on sea, on land, and also

in the air. In fact, we must have an overwhelming superiority everywhere.

As these false ideas were common amongst the Allies, I was not at first successful, and I should have ultimately failed, in circumstances where failure would have been disastrous, had not the whole matter been taken up on my urgent representations by the two men who were in the best position to act and who had the same ideas as I had—the French Ambassador and the late British Secretary of State for War.

Then I really did see what Kitchener was and what he could do. The man who first had the intelligence and the common sense to understand, and the courage to say openly to the British public that England must face a three years' war and raise an army of three million men, readily took the view that at all costs and come what may he must furnish France with the raw materials then obtainable in England only and absolutely indispensable to the manufacture of those explosives which were, and still are, a question of life and death for us.

I do not feel justified in saying what was done nor exactly how it was done. I shall simply state that Lord Kitchener studied a most intricate and delicate question with which he had never dealt before, that he mastered it, saw what was to be done, and, in spite of many difficulties and much opposition, took, and alone took, the full responsibility of doing it. Subsequently he did not rest satisfied in solving these problems concerning France alone; he dealt with the munitions necessary for other Allies, and therein took responsibilities which he alone dared to take, and signed documents which he alone dared to sign. The invaluable services which he thus rendered our Coalition would alone be sufficient to save the name of any man from oblivion.

* * * * * *

From the early days of November, 1914, when Monsieur Paul Cambon officially introduced me to Lord Kitchener and when I first put before him those vital problems, until June 2nd, 1916, when I saw him for the last time, I had with the late Secretary for War a great many conferences and conversations, which, though generally short, were sometimes very long. I had therefore opportunities to form of Lord Kitchener an opinion which grew deeper and deeper in my mind as I saw more and

more of him. Lord Kitchener's principal characteristics were his common sense, his will, and his sincerity.

* * * * * *

The late Secretary for War possessed in the highest degree that gift of common sense which is so rare in spite of its name. His mind seemed always to be directed automatically towards truth, and to be attracted by it, as the needle of the compass is automatically directed towards the Polar Star and attracted by the North Pole. In fact, though Kitchener may have committed some errors of detail, he has generally been quite right in his forecasts of the war: he foresaw, for instance, the long duration of the struggle and the formidable military effort which England must accomplish; his optimism ever since the Battle of the Marne led him to believe, as he often repeated to me, that the great French victory would give the British and the Russian Empires the time necessary to organise and utilise their gigantic resources which would ultimately defeat the German; he stated in the autumn of 1915 that the Germans on the Russian front had almost shot their bolt; he felt that the powerful offensive of the Austrians would be unsuccessful against the courageous resistance of the Italians; he was convinced that the most furious onslaughts of the best German troops would break against Verdun, for the defenders of which he showed the deepest admiration. In all those forecasts and opinions Kitchener was right and clearly saw where the truth was; and in the dark hours through which we passed in 1914 and 1915 how often did he tell me, with his quiet smile, "The Germans cannot win."

I should also add that further events will show that the Allies will have fought Germany in vain, unless they manage to devise and follow—as Lord Kitchener often advocated in private conversations—a policy which will for a very long period uphold both their national and their common economic interests.

* * * * * *

In the recruiting problem he seems to have certainly followed the right track. Like all men who have carefully studied the history of the French Army, he knew that my father was the statesman who in 1871 and 1872 drew up the first French Universal Conscription law: he therefore often spoke to me of that subject, and was especially anxious to know whether I

had confidential information as to the length of time the French considered necessary in 1871 for a general conscription law to produce serious results; and he was most interested when I explained to him the reasons why the answer was about seventeen years.

From what he told me he seemed to have come to the conclusion that in England conscription must necessarily come sooner or later—but the later the better. This opinion can, of course, be disputed. It can be argued that if conscription had become a law in August, 1914, our Coalition would have secured many advantages: the moral effect; the more effective hunting out of shirkers; and especially the possibility of preventing the enlistment of skilled mechanics, who on no account ought ever to have been allowed to go to the front. But we must not forget that conscription is one thing and the organisation of munition war work is quite another. Prussia had had universal conscription since 1807, and France since 1872; in both these countries the mobilisation and the concentration of gigantic armies in August, 1914, worked out very well—a fact greatly to the credit of the French Staff, who had not, like their German opponents, had the benefit of the previous experiences of 1864, 1866 and 1870. Yet in Germany, and especially in France, the opinion that the war must be a short one had prevented both Governments from preparing the organisation of war-munition work. It is by no means certain that if England had adopted conscription in August, 1914, she could have managed to secure in a couple of years the results which Prussia took a century and France forty-one years to accomplish. On the whole, it seems that Kitchener and the British Government acted wisely in not hurriedly taking a step of which the premature adoption might have brought many more and far greater evil results than good: though, of course, Lord Roberts's scheme, had it been adopted in time, would have prevented this war, and would in future give the British Empire, as a similar system does to Switzerland, the maximum strength at the minimum cost. On the whole, it seems that conscription was brought in at the right moment—that is to say, when everyone, though admiring the magnificent response of the British Empire to Lord Kitchener's call for voluntary soldiers, had come to the conclusion that compulsory universal service must become a law in order to get the requisite number of men, and to show the

world at large that Great Britain was determined in order to win the war to accept every sacrifice of blood, treasure, and personal liberty.

* * * * * *

The strong will and quiet determination of Lord Kitchener were equally wonderful, as I have seen in many cases, especially in what he did for us regarding the supplies of explosives and arrangements made to cut down their prices to the reasonable level which I defined by the sentence "Prices high enough to encourage *bona fide* production, and low enough to discourage speculation." It was really a fine thing to see Kitchener attacking a difficulty. Once he had begun, he never stopped until he had reached his aim; in discussion his strong mind never wandered in wild dreams nor in shapeless and vague possibilities. When he occupied the chair he always let everyone freely and openly state their point, and often seemed quite delighted when the opinions expressed were in direct and flat contradiction with his own. But he would not allow anyone to fall back upon vague and senseless generalities in order to disguise unpalatable facts and to avoid unpleasant and dangerous responsibilities. He stuck to his point, and he obliged other people to stick to it. Digression, especially if he suspected it to be systematic, absolutely enraged him; first he gave signs of restiveness which to those who knew him well meant that a storm was fast approaching; then, after an interval of time which generally was very short, the unfortunate man, who had thought himself very clever by trying to lead the discussion astray, received such a look and heard such a lion's growl that he wished he was not there.

It was by no means easy to push or brush Kitchener aside when he had made up his mind that, in order to bring questions to a successful issue, he must be the leader. Once on the eve of an important international conference there were some discussions as to who was to occupy the chair: some people thought that Kitchener could not; and some other people thought that perhaps it might be offered to him. Whether the late Secretary for War had or not a suspicion of those rumours, I cannot say. But I know what happened. When the meeting began, Kitchener did not wait for anyone to offer him the chair; he walked up to it, sat down in it, and kept it, presiding over the discussion in his usual manner.

Kitchener had a long memory, and, like a Japanese Samurai, had as much faithfulness in his affection and friendship as tenacity in his contempt and hatred. He was very prudent and guarded in his speech. He fully endorsed what a Frenchman once said: "The word you have not yet spoken is your slave; the word you have just said is your master." * Kitchener spoke quietly, in a low tone, and with that peculiar apparent effort which is often the characteristic of strong men whose words are the beginning of action and give listeners the impression of action itself. Nobody more than he proved how true are the well-known words: "Solitude is the home of the strong; silence their prayer." † He liked and enjoyed solitude and silence for their own sake. Whenever he had to take one of those momentous decisions upon which the future of the war might depend, he almost invariably forgot for a short time his surroundings and immerged himself into silence and solitude, in which he seemed to hear friendly voices and see guiding stars—silence and solitude in which he entrenched himself, as in an impregnable fortress, wherefrom his will and decision sallied forth with recuperated strength and increased energy.

Though Kitchener took no hand in home politics and exclusively devoted all his energies to serving his King and Country, he rendered full justice to efforts which he considered honest and well meant: the work done by his colleagues of the Cabinet or by the leaders of the Allies; straightforward and reasonable criticism in committees, in Parliament, or in the Press; and especially courageous fighting, wherever that might be. But perhaps the strongest and finest characteristic of Kitchener's mind was his love of truth and his sincerity: he had for lies and for liars an unbounded contempt, a deep hatred, and a kind of real physical repulsion. His increasing enmity against the Teutonic Powers was not caused so much by the war itself as by the conviction that the Germans, in spite of their great qualities, had placed themselves outside humanity by their unclean fighting, their perjuries, and lies. To sum up, Kitchener was in the highest sense of the word a Christian gentleman who trusted gentlemen only.

* "La parole que vous n'avez pas encore prononcée est votre esclave; celle que vous venez de dire est votre maître."

† Pere de Ravignan: "La solitude est la patrie des forts; le silence leur prière."

But I do not say that Kitchener never made any mistakes: he would be the very last man to put forward such a preposterous claim. He must take his share (whatever that share may be) of responsibility in the Allies' mistakes, of which the two greatest are well known: the unnecessary delay in beginning to organise a sufficiently large output of guns, rifles, machine-guns, and ammunition; and the strange policy consisting of a mixture of rash adventure, of incredible credulity, and of unaccountable weakness in the Eastern Mediterranean which has resulted in the Dardanelles failure, the terrible and undeserved sufferings of Serbia and Montenegro, the German control of the vast stretch of land extending from Berlin to Bagdad, and the great loss of prestige of the Entente Powers in the Near East. But we must not overlook the fact that the errors committed derive less from the incapacity of individuals than from those political and administrative conceptions and systems which so seldom allow the right man to be put in the right place. In that respect, Kitchener is more a victim than a culprit.

Surely he was not responsible for the lack of general preparation and forethought which, during the first months of the war, caused the appalling conditions I witnessed in Paris, Bordeaux, and London—to say nothing of Petrograd, where, according to all available and trustworthy information, things were probably still worse. What I then saw I shall never forget: disorder; confusion; contradictions; idle talk and empty speeches; wild rumours; inefficiency; hand-to-mouth administration; swarms of objectionable intermediaries, of cranks, and of crooks; failure of so many official experts; evil influences which tended to oust competent men and to put at the head of great departments people who did not know anything about their jobs and whose chief preoccupation was to shirk responsibility. Let us hope that future historians will not forget all this; though I very much doubt whether they will sufficiently take it into account; for I do not believe that any man who was not there can realise what we had to go through, nor the infernal toil of Sisyphus which we did the whole day and the best part of the night. The extraordinary thing is that in such conditions we managed to survive and to pull through. We may therefore believe that the work done by the Allies compares favourably with that of our enemies, who certainly have made terrible mistakes themselves since June, 1914.

Germany was fast getting, without running the risk of a war, all or nearly all the advantages of a great victory. What would have happened if the Kaiser had maintained the triumphant German peace secured by his grandfather in 1871 and which for the rest of Europe was perhaps more dangerous than a war? What would have been the consequences for France if Germany, instead of starting about 1900 a naval competition with Great Britain—the result of which was a foregone conclusion—had at that time really applied universal military service and thereby had been able to hurl in August, 1914, upon our Army, already outnumbered, a few hundred thousand more men? The mysterious Sarajevo affair gave the Germanic Powers the long expected opportunity to get the upper hand in the Balkans. What would have happened if the two Kaisers had accepted the submission of Serbia? Or, wishing to push things farther, if they had declared war upon Serbia alone? What would have been the consequences of such a policy which would have forced the Tsar to declare war upon Austria and Germany or to submit his country to an irretrievable and unacceptable humiliation, causing most probably a dangerous internal situation? What would have happened if the French democracy had been compelled to choose between either breaking the Russian Alliance or fighting without the help of England an apparently offensive war for the Balkan question about which Western Europe, on the whole, knew as little as it cared, in spite of its importance?

The Teutonic Powers began the war with a sublime confidence in an early and crushing victory and with a feeling of deep hatred and boundless contempt for their adversaries and for everything which was not German: the "Short and Joyous War," in their opinion, would be the most profitable form of business, the surest and quickest short cut to power, to unprecedented prosperity and to fabulous wealth. I know that a few weeks before August, 1914, some prominent Germans said: "The degenerate French we despise; the Tsar's Asiatic hordes we hate; and the unspeakable British we both hate and despise"—a sentence which was soon afterwards endorsed in the famous words about the "contemptible little British Army" and the "Hymn of Hate." The Germans also added that they did not much care what was done by the "mandolin players" of Italy, who were only fit to give concerts to the victorious Teutonic

Army. It was in that frame of mind that Germany declared war upon Russia and France, and thereby in both countries united all national forces; then by invading Belgium and threatening England's honour and most vital interests, she threw the giant resources of the British Empire into the scale against her.

The Germans failed. They failed to reach Paris, Dunkirk, Calais, Petrograd, and Cairo. The submarines have not forced and the Zeppelins have not terrorised England into submission. True, German diplomacy succeeded in securing the help of Turkey and Bulgaria; but it failed to prevent Italy and Roumania from joining us. The "degenerate French" drove them back at the Marne and repelled victoriously every attack at Verdun. The "Asiatic hordes" of Russia held up and often beat the best Teutonic legions. The "mandolin players" of Italy gave the Austrian or Hungarian forces a concert to which Franz Joseph's soldiers would certainly have preferred the valses of Vienna and the Czardas of Budapest; and last but not least, the "unspeakable English" managed, thanks to Lord Kitchener, to swell the "contemptible little Army" into a huge force, capable of delivering sledge-hammer blows and firing tempests of heavy shells: the German has learnt at his cost that the new armies of Greater Britain know now not only how to die—as Englishmen have always done—but also how to kill. We may therefore hope that the failure of Germany (in spite of preparations, kultur, spying, and every kind of frightfulness) will incline posterity to be indulgent to the shortcomings of the Allies' leaders, of whom Kitchener was perhaps the strongest soldier-statesman—one of those British Empire builders of whom the greatest representatives during the Napoleonic era were the two Wellesleys.

* * * * * *

Nevertheless, in spite of these strong qualities—and perhaps as a consequence of them—Kitchener had a human side which is not generally known. He possessed a deep sense of humour, and, like a true compatriot of Shakespeare, very soon detected those ridiculous and grotesque incidents which are nearly always found in all great human dramas. I know many facts which confirm this, and I can also add that I have seen few men of Kitchener's age laugh so heartily and with such boyish gaiety

as did the late Secretary for War when he saw or heard things which he thought funny, and in my mind really were.

I have witnessed many proofs of Kitchener's sincere and deep feelings for his Allies and comrades in arms: I shall quote only a single instance. One morning in the winter of 1914–1915 I was suddenly called to Lord Kitchener's room in the War Office, where I learnt alarming facts which can now be disclosed, as there is no longer the slightest chance of their recurrence. Through the failure of certain things upon which the French authorities had during some time built great hopes, the French Army was seriously in danger of running short of certain materials and finished products which were absolutely necessary to beat back any new German onslaught; and our Commander-in-Chief himself had sent to the Secretary of State for War a distinguished British Colonel (now a General) in order to explain his pressing need and his urgent request that England should help us out of their most dangerous difficulties. The French Staff asked that an answer should be given in a few hours: Kitchener practically put everything aside, and I passed nearly the whole day with him and with the British officials whose duty it was to provide the War Office with the things that we were asking for.

It was evident since the beginning of our inquiries that Lord Kitchener was unfortunately not in a position to meet all the requirements of General Joffre. But, in order that he might do everything he could, he studied the question on all sides and examined every kind of possible combination and arrangement. At the end of the afternoon of that very same day he was able to make up his mind as to what he could and could not do. Then took place a scene which I can never forget.

The day is falling and the large room is in semi-darkness. The Secretary of State for War dismisses everybody except the British Colonel of whom I have already spoken and myself; he has put on his large spectacles and is sitting down before his desk, where all the requisite papers lie in front of him; the British officer and myself stand motionless. In the deep silence one can only hear the faint sound produced by the papers which Kitchener's hands turn over. Then he orders me to sit down at the right-hand corner of his desk and carefully note what he has decided to do for the French: I obey. A

long pause and a deep silence which nothing disturbs: the Secretary of State for War has ceased turning over his papers.

Kitchener then slowly dictates the (alas, too short!) list of the things he can give Joffre. Another pause and another deep silence.

Kitchener again tells me to write: I note the extraordinary and unprecedented facilities and powers with which he entrusts me in order to render every possible help to the army of my people defending their native soil. Kitchener takes off his spectacles. A third pause and deep silence.

The Secretary of State for War leans back in his chair and remains motionless as if buried in his thoughts. Then suddenly in a deep and half-strangled voice, as if he were suffering agonies of pain, he slowly addresses the British officer with these following words and short sentences which still ring in my ears and between which were great silences, as if he were gasping for breath: "Tell Joffre . . . tell my friend Joffre . . . that I am very sorry . . . so very sorry that I can do no more."

As I have finished writing down what he dictated I turn round and gaze at him; and to my intense astonishment I see that Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener actually has tears in his eyes, because he is "so very sorry that he can do no more."

He catches my look and, as if he was ashamed of himself and of what he seems to consider a weakness, he quickly puts back his spectacles.

From that moment my feelings towards him greatly changed: up to that time I had already admired his fine intellectual and moral qualities; but from that instant I also felt for him a deep affection, which, with a kind of instinct, Kitchener at once discovered and trusted, though I never said a word about it. And after that evening we shook hands when we parted in a different way from any we had done before.

* * * * * *

On that fatal Monday, June 5th, 1916, the unexpected happens and strikes us like a thunderbolt. For a few hours—a couple of days, perhaps—we cannot make up our mind; we hope against hope. But we must submit to the Almighty's unfathomable decrees: Kitchener is no more.

We are so stunned that we feel at first incapable of thought and of action; we deem it impossible to carry through the yet

unfinished task which our sorrow and the loss of our chief seem to render too hard and too heavy. Then we remember our leader's orders to fulfil our duty; we obey, and once more we resume our work with downcast eyes and broken hearts, but with the iron will—his will—and the stern determination—his determination—to fight on to an ultimate triumph and to an avenging victory.

On Tuesday, June 13th, 1916, at noon, takes place at St. Paul's the Memorial Service of the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum. In the crowded cathedral gather all those for whom Kitchener worked, fought, and died: their Majesties; the Ambassadors and representatives of the Allied countries; the Ministers; the Dignitaries of the Christian Creed to which the Field-Marshal belonged; sailors, soldiers, nobles, and friends. From my place just behind the members of the Cabinet I can look round the whole large assembly and see how moved and impressed it is. The Memorial Service begins: prayers and hymns alternate. Through half-closed lips the words of mercy are whispered in a low tone and flow from the deepest and most secret recesses of the soul—as between half-closed rocks pure and crystalline water flows with a low murmur from the deepest and most secret recesses of the earth. Hymns spring forth from the organ and from hundreds of voices. They sing the faith of mortal humanity not to die with death; they shake from our mind the fear of the tomb and raise our thoughts into a world of luminous hope—as in some bright morning of my native land, the larks, shaking the dew off their feathers joyously sing the end of the fear of night, and, opening their quivering wings, spring forth into the luminous sky of France. I forget where I am. My mind, as if carried away upon the wings of poetry and music, flies away, very far away, from St. Paul's to the sea where the *Hampshire* sank, and over the boundaries of reality into the mysterious regions of dreams and of those sub-conscious ideas whence truth often seems to flash into us by a process unknown yet always quicker, and often safer, than that followed by reason.

I can see the Field-Marshal: between the seaweed-covered and slowly rusting decks and sides of the British cruiser, Lord Kitchener lies in state, a knight of old clad in his battle-armour. Over his great Shadow, like a guard of honour, watch the Spirits of the Deep; and the huge waves roaring along the rugged

northern coast sing a requiem deeper than that which rolls beneath the dome of St. Paul's.

I can hear the judgment of history: Kitchener was a true friend, a great heart, and the highest type of those British gentlemen who behaved so well during the war. Kitchener was one of those soldier-statesmen who built up the British Empire; and as long as the British Empire can, in the dark hours of mortal peril, put its destinies into the hands of such men, it will stand.

And at last are disclosed to me the meaning and reason of Kitchener's death.

I remember that in the days of their splendour the Doges committed to the waves of the Adriatic a wedding-ring of pure gold—a symbol that the City of the Lagoons was wed to that sea which is everything to it: a shield; an open road to wealth; a source of strength; the field of victory; the essence of life.

I then understand that the mysterious Powers which govern the destinies of nations had decreed, in obeyance to the law of redemption by which the greater the cause the greater the sacrifices and the victims, that the tragedy of June 5th, 1916, must occur. In order that Britain should survive the crisis and still remain the "World-wide Venice with the sea for street,"* she had been compelled to commit to the ocean waves a wedding present more precious than any golden ring: the life of the noblest of her sons, Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.

CHASSELOUP LAUBAT.

* *Expansion of England*, by Sir J. R. Seeley.

LORD KITCHENER AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

PHOTOGRAPH BY BOURNE & SHEPHERD.

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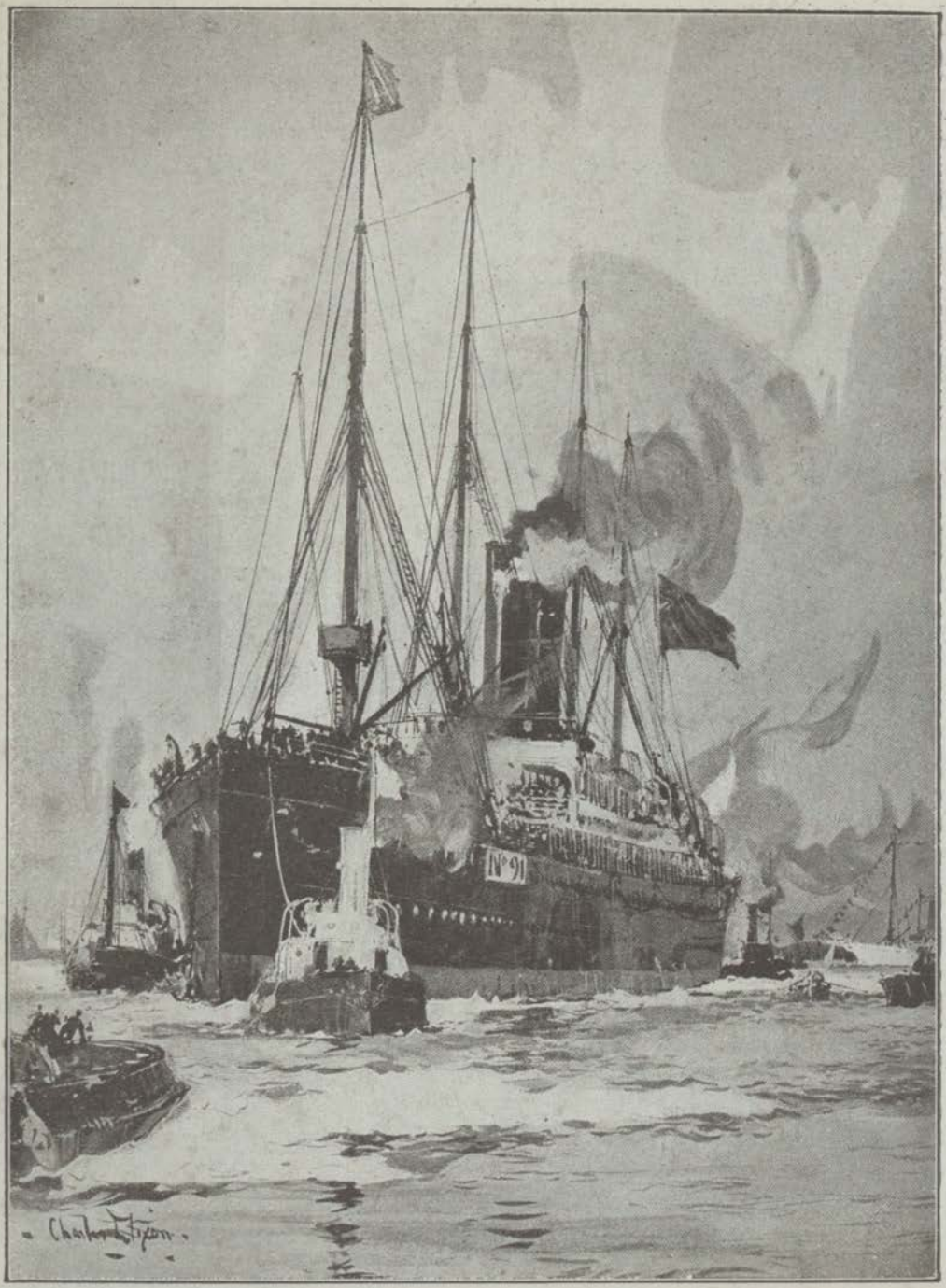
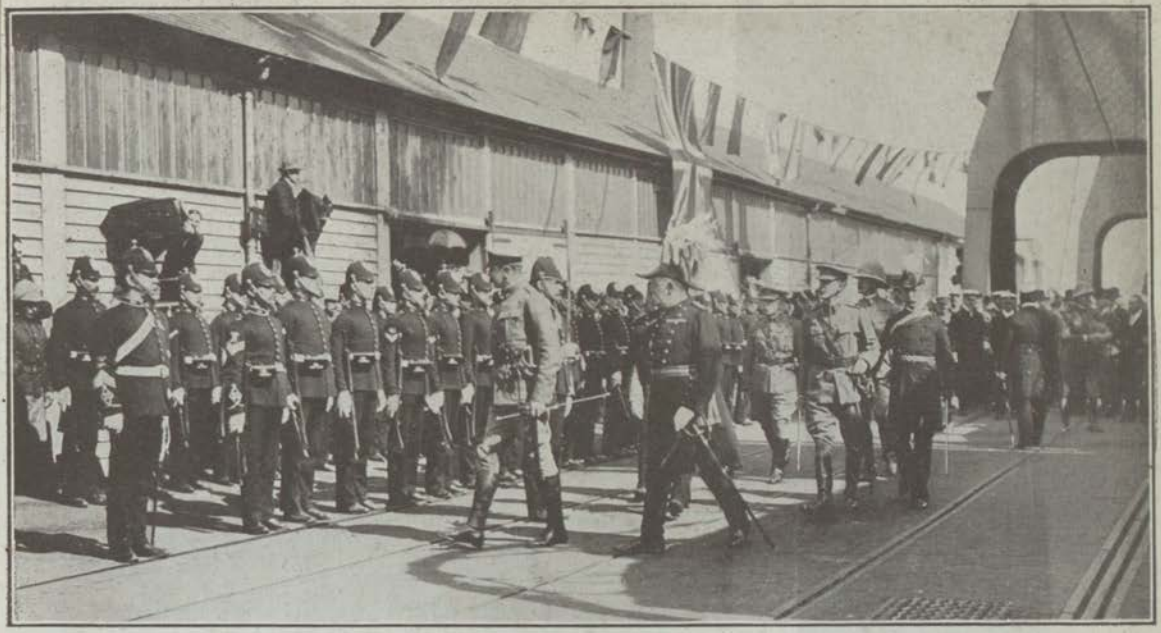
LORD KITCHENER IN THE FIELD IN SOUTH AFRICA SHORTLY BEFORE PEACE WAS DECLARED

Reproduced from a drawing by H. W. KOEKKOEK, *by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"*



THE "ORATAVA," WITH LORD KITCHENER ON BOARD, ARRIVING AT SOUTHAMPTON
Drawing by C. DIXON, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Graphic"*



LORD KITCHENER INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR AT SOUTHAMPTON ON HIS RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA

By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

GENERAL FRENCH AND LORD KITCHENER LEAVING FOR LONDON ON THEIR RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA

By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

SNAPSHOT OF LORD KITCHENER TAKEN AT SOUTHAMPTON ON HIS RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA

By courtesy of Cribb, Southsea

THE PRINCE OF WALES (NOW KING GEORGE) MEETING LORD KITCHENER AT PADDINGTON ON HIS RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Drawing by HATHERELL, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Graphic"*

HAIL, KITCHENER! VICTOR AND PEACEMAKER!

Reproduced by courtesy of the Proprietors of "Punch"

LORD KITCHENER'S ARRIVAL AT PADDINGTON ON HIS RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA, JULY 12TH, 1902

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AT THE CORONATION PROCESSION OF KING EDWARD VII, AUGUST 9TH, 1902

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER REPLYING TO THE TOAST OF HIS HEALTH AT A BANQUET AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE. THE PRINCE OF WALES (NOW KING GEORGE) AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ARE ON HIS LEFT. OPPOSITE ARE LORD ROBERTS, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

Drawing by ALLAN STEWART, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"*

EASTWARD HO!

Britannia (to India). "WE CAN ILL SPARE HIM; BUT YOU SEE WE GIVE YOU OF OUR BEST!"

Reproduced by courtesy of the Proprietors of "Punch"

LORD KITCHENER WITH THE KING IN INDIA IN 1905

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER LEAVING SIMLA IN 1909
Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Sphere"

ON LEAVING SIMLA LORD KITCHENER PAID A VISIT TO TOKYO, WHERE HE WAS WELCOMED IN THE ANCIENT JAPANESE MANNER
Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER AT A LATER DATE SURROUNDED BY JAPANESE OFFICERS
By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF KING EDWARD VII, MAY, 1910. LORD KITCHENER WITH SIR EVELYN WOOD AND LORD ROBERTS

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER INSPECTS THE RANK AND FILE AT A CORONATION RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS AT LEICESTER, APRIL, 1911

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER COMMANDING THE TROOPS AT THE CORONATION PROCESSION OF KING GEORGE V, JUNE 22ND, 1911

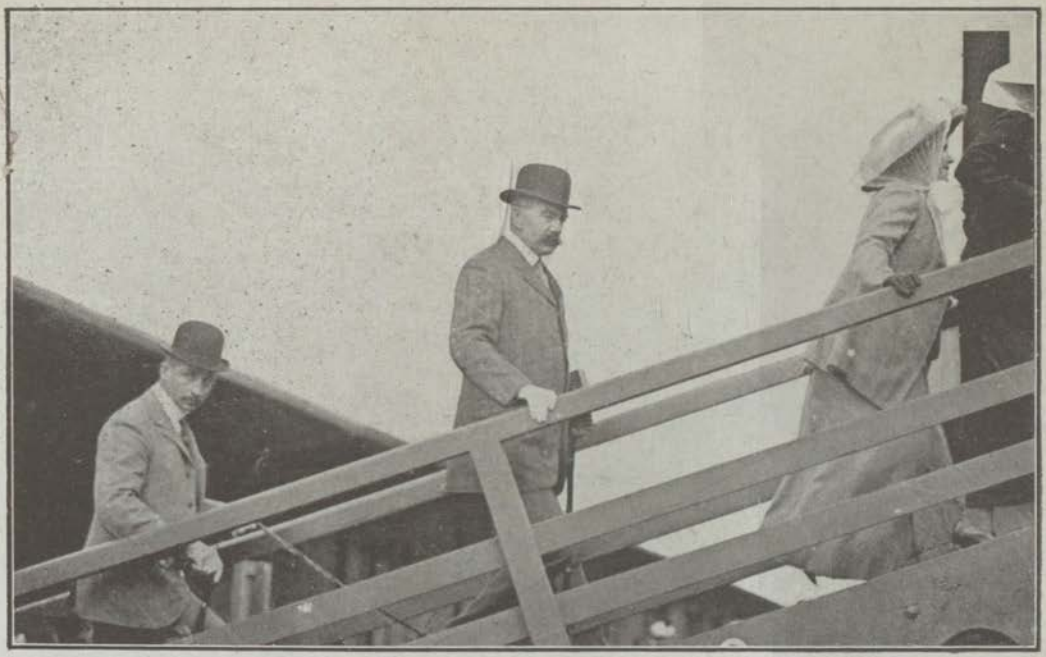
By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AT A RACE MEETING AT LEOPARDSTOWN, IRELAND, ON JULY 10TH, 1911

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

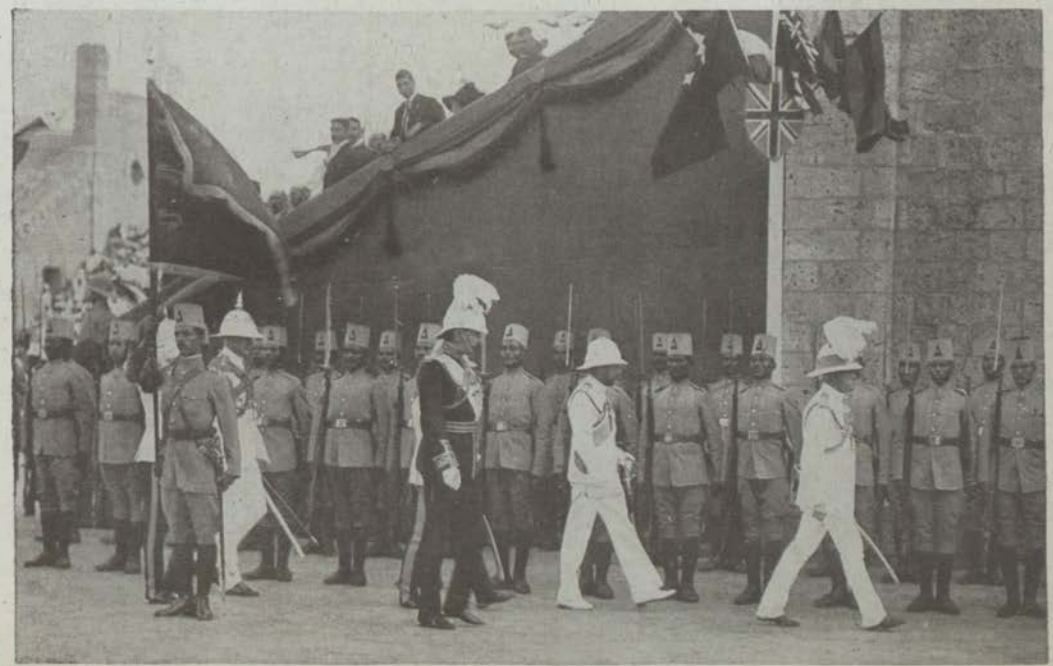
LORD KITCHENER GREETING INDIAN OFFICERS AT THE TIME OF THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.



LORD KITCHENER EMBARKING FOR EGYPT IN 1911

By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.



LORD KITCHENER WITH THE KING INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR AFTER DISEMBARKING IN EGYPT, 1911

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER ENTERING THE KHEDIVE'S COACH ON HIS ARRIVAL IN EGYPT, 1911

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AND LABOUR

BY
THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR HENDERSON,
M.P.

Lord Kitchener, perhaps more than any other man at the outbreak of war, was the personification of the spirit that dominated the British Empire, moved to stern and determined resolve in a just and noble cause. Though a professional soldier influenced by a strong sense of discipline, he won for himself a unique place in the heart and confidence of the freest democracy in the world. Most of the "common folk" knew little of his achievements on the field of battle or his great administrative and organising gifts. The people realised that the country they loved so dearly was up against the most highly organised military Power, and in their fight for liberty, freedom, and national right they wanted a military leader whom they could not only respect but love and trust as their great organiser of the victory upon which they had set their minds. Lord Kitchener possessed those personal qualities which enabled him from the outset to obtain the respect and confidence of the workers; in fact at a bound he leapt into their affections. Nor was this surprising. A typical soldier of the best school, manly, upright and straightforward, with no desire for self-aggrandisement, and entirely free from all spirit of intrigue, he not only won the affections of the people, he retained them and stood nearer to them at his death than ever before.

It was my good fortune to see a great deal of him as Secretary of State for War, and to make certain arrangements affecting the

workers. Though, as was to be expected, the interests of the Army were ever prominent, he was always ready to admit that the Civil side could not be ignored. One of my earliest experiences was in connection with the temporary release of men from the Colours to meet an emergency of a national character. He said, "I cannot, recognising as I must the military situation, free the men absolutely from military service, but I will stipulate that in all cases we recognise the trade union rate, and should anyone be employed away from home, I will see that the home income is not prejudiced in any way, as we shall continue the separation allowance." This was not due to any desire to play for popularity, he was too big a man for that; he was only influenced by a deep sense of what was right.

Two other incidents in his relations with Labour are particularly impressed on my mind. Towards the end of September 1915, when perhaps our prospects in the field seemed darker than they had ever been before, Lord Kitchener and the Prime Minister readily accepted an invitation to meet and put before the principal Trade Unionists of the country a candid statement of the position as it affected our demand for men. Lord Kitchener made his statement, which, like all his utterances, was terse, somewhat formal, and totally devoid of any kind of oratorical appeal. It was received with respect, but respect was soon absorbed in a far more cordial and human feeling, when in the give-and-take of conversation and discussion which followed the audience became aware of the good humour, homely sense and frank comradeship which underlay the more formidable qualities of the great soldier. In half an hour, I believe there was not a single man among those to whom he was speaking who had not conceived for him a warm personal affection, which afterwards made the news of his death come home to each one of them with a sense of personal loss and pain. He was no less delighted with the warmth and goodwill with which

he was received. At a later date he met them again, and his utterance on this occasion, delivered with the measured gravity of a statesman and the frank sincerity of a friend, did more, in my judgment, than the words of any other man could have done to reconcile Labour to the new and unprecedented burden which the nation was calling upon its children to bear

But in all my negotiations with him on behalf of Labour I found him swayed by only one motive—namely, the highest interests of his country engaged in a life or death struggle. A true soldier, he recognised that no section of the nation contributed more in human wealth than did the working classes. I found him free from all prejudice and frankly and sincerely sympathetic in his attitude towards Labour. He had a profound faith in the patriotism of the whole nation, and having foreseen that the war would last three years, he never doubted that his countrymen would respond to the call for men. To him, more than to any other soldier, is credit due for the magnificent response voluntarily made by over four millions of men. Now in these days of magnificent successes in the field, when the new Armies he created, fashioned and equipped, are reaping the first-fruits of victory, the thanks and gratitude of a whole people should go up to the man whose organising genius, foresight and silent energy have contributed in so immeasurable a degree towards the complete mobilisation and development of the human resources of our island nation, whereby final and complete victory will be achieved.

ARTHUR HENDERSON.

ADVERTISING FOR AN ARMY

BY

SIR HEDLEY F. LE BAS

MORE years ago than I care to remember, I was a soldier in the old professional Army. Later, I founded a business which owed its development largely to newspaper advertising. Many times, as I watched the wonderful results achieved by publicity in the case of my own private enterprises, I used to dream of an ever-widening application of the advertising principle. I began to see it as a force which might develop an idea, a school of thought, a political personality or a national policy, as easily as it expanded the commercial interests of private enterprises like my own and, later, banks and insurance companies and thinly populated colonies.

But never in my wildest moments did I visualise the possibility of the British Empire rallying great armies to the flag in the hour of bitter need, by the help of newspaper advertising, and less did I think that I, an old soldier, as the nominal head of the Government's advertising programme, would become, in a strictly technical sense, a sort of super recruiting sergeant. It may not be very wonderful to people outside of Fleet Street, but I never look back on the strange situation created by the war, the need for a call upon men on an unexampled scale, and the method of making that call, without marvelling.

Of course, many people think that Advertising for an Army was in itself a new note—one of the strange fruits produced by the unanticipated conditions set up by the outbreak of war. But that is not quite true. It is often said there is nothing new under the sun, and certainly "advertising for an army" was not a new idea. Strange as it may sound, here in England we were advertising for an army one hundred years ago. I have before me an old proclamation addressed "To the warriors of Manchester." The advertisement, a quaint specimen of early publicity, was inspired by much the same conditions

that set England advertising for an army in 1914. The announcement refers to "these times of common danger" and to the "ruthless plunderer of nations." A hundred years ago Europe was passing through the ordeal of battle with which we, in 1916, have grown sadly too familiar, and England was resisting a "ruthless plunderer of nations"—not the Wilhelm who will always be associated with many bitter memories, but a much worthier foe—the great Napoleon.

Doubtless, the old advertisement, quaintly worded as it is, produced the desired end, which was to raise an army for Gibraltar. One smiles at the quaintly moving appeal of this hundred year old advertisement. Soldiering is painted as the life of a prince. The potential recruit was told that "Spaniards come into the garrison and returning to their friends, cry, 'Who would be a Spanish prince that had the power to be an English soldier.'" And, so runs this old war advertisement, "Here you will be envied by the men. You will be courted and adored by the women. Would you make your Fortune with the Sex. Here are ladies of all countries to choose from—Love speaks for itself; and they know that Britons excel in its attributes." As for Gibraltar as a base for soldiering, it is painted as an earthly paradise in a way that must have dazed the possible recruit. "A fine healthy climate, subject to no excess of heat or cold, plenty of provisions such as beef, mutton and potatoes, etc., abundantly cheap; best port wine threepence per quart; rum, gin, brandy, ditto, tenpence; tobacco at the following rates per pound: high dried, fourteen pence; short cut, thirteenpence-halfpenny; shag and pigtail, one shilling." That advertisement makes me think of the old professional army, as it was, when I joined the colours. Manners, customs and outlook change. In the present great war, some of the announcements we issued in the early days of war carried an appeal diametrically opposite to the material attractions held out to recruits in the great Napoleonic period. Lord Kitchener, in a widespread appeal tactfully suggested to every soldier the need for moderation, both in personal conduct and habit. Lord Kitchener's stern conception of soldiering did not permit of a son of Mars being attracted by the low price of spirits in the country in which he was likely to operate, or his prospects with the fair sex as a soldier of fortune.

Still, there it is Advertising for an army was by no means

a new idea. But advertising as we know it to-day, in every phase, is a vastly different force from the kind of publicity put out by advertisers a hundred years ago. A hundred years ago advertising of all kinds was in the embryonic stage. Still, the first real application of modern advertising to the needs of a depleted army took place two years before the war began. I remember in those days, when everything seemed so peaceful and secure, a conversation I had with Colonel (now General) Seely. Colonel Seely told me he was to make his annual statement in the House of Commons the next day, and was much concerned by the fact that the army of that particular year was some 7,000 men short. It seems a modest figure, but one must remember that previous to the war our standing army at home and abroad was no more than 300,000. Every year, on an average, 35,000 men passed into the reserve or were discharged, and that was the figure needed to keep recruiting up to the average. Each year came the same difficulty—the 35,000 units needed did not fill up the depleted regiments. Some years we were four, five, or six thousand short. In Colonel Seely's year, 1913, the recruiting showed a shortage of 7,000 men—to fill 35,000 places there were only 28,000 soldiers.

Colonel Seely happened to turn to me. "Now, you are an old soldier," he said. "Supposing you had to find 35,000 men for the Army, how would you set to work?" My business experience had made me a man with one fixed idea—that publicity will find or create anything. Instantly I answered according to my faith: "I should advertise for them." Colonel Seely, to my surprise, took my answer seriously. The result was I drew up a scheme and explained it to him at the War Office. Later, in the same matter, I attended a meeting of the Army Council, at which Sir John (now Lord) French was present. As a result of that meeting, the first modern appeal for recruits by advertising was sent out. It was not an extensive advertising campaign. As far as I recollect the cost of the whole scheme was between £3,000 and £4,000, but limited as it was the appeal was a success, for within a short period the shortage of 7,000 was practically made up. As an enthusiastic advertiser, I was naturally pleased to see that publicity automatically did for the larger purposes of the Government all I have seen it do in furthering the more restricted aims of the business man. The War Office, I was glad to see, was satisfied for, in the ill-fated year of 1914,

an even more extensive campaign for recruits was to have started in September. In August, however, the war broke out and the problem of recruiting assumed an entirely different aspect. We no longer were face to face with the necessity of finding a few thousand men to bring the established army to its average strength. The problem before the Government, not as a shy experiment but as a dire necessity, was to raise an entire army on a scale that made the country gasp when first Lord Kitchener outlined it.

Normally, in 1914, we were planning to raise 35,000 men by an advertised appeal. In August of that year, almost at a moment's notice, the needs of the Army became a matter of finding millions of men in a few months. It was a colossal task. Of course, Lord Kitchener did not ask for millions of men at once. First he asked for 100,000. That appeal was made in the first advertisement I issued, the now familiar announcement headed "Your King and Country need you." There was no doubt about the temper of the country. The response was immediate. Whereas in the days of peace the Army found a difficulty in raising 35,000 men in one year, in that first September of war 35,000 men enlisted in one day. That was the biggest day's recruiting under the voluntary system that served us so well until recently. Day by day the advertisements went out. Day by day the recruits came in. By the time the voluntary system was abandoned—not because of its failure, but because its very success had exhausted the volume of men of the type who will volunteer—Lord Kitchener's appeal through public announcements had created a new army of millions of men.

Lord Kitchener's untimely death was a great blow to me. He was always sympathetic to any proposal likely to quicken the flow of recruits. At first, I do not think he quite saw modern advertising as the business man sees it, and was a little suspicious about the popular appeals that departed so drastically from traditions he had respected all his life. Our "Five questions to men who have not enlisted"; "Five questions to those who employ male servants," and "Five questions to the young women of London"—easily the three most successful of the many different advertisements issued—I think sometimes startled the great soldier. But he was quick enough when he faced the results to grasp the probabilities of newspaper advertising and to widen his vision, and he became more and more enthusiastic

the more certainly the publicity put out achieved its end. In some quarters Lord Kitchener was criticised for having attracted the amazing flow of recruits to the new forces by calling them "Kitchener's Army." I am only uttering the bare truth when I say that the last thought in Lord Kitchener's mind was the glorification of his own name. Indeed, I think I was in a great measure responsible for the new recruits ultimately becoming known as "Kitchener's Army." As a business man I know the value of a good name—the goodwill, if I may use the word, of a good name.

It was so with Lord Kitchener's name. He was the only soldier with a great war name, won in the field, within the memory of the thousands of men the country wanted. Lord Kitchener was beloved by the public, and very justly so. The people trusted him. They turned instinctively to him for reassurance when the terrible crash came. I knew the solid advantages of that wonderful name and personality, with their power to move people and inspire them to patriotic effort. The right to use the name made the enormous task of finding a new army all the easier. We who managed the details of the publicity campaign had a name to conjure with—a goodwill already created. So in all the appeals put out, Lord Kitchener's name was our great asset and was never absent from them. "Lord Kitchener calls for more men," "Lord Kitchener wants you," "Lord Kitchener's appeal," were familiar phrases to everyone. And the men gloried in the name and liked the idea of personally responding to the distinguished soldier's appeal. They were "Kitchener men" and "proud of it too" as the song goes, and so in time, under the suggestion of advertising and without any official christening—by Lord Kitchener least of all—they became "Kitchener's Army."

Lord Kitchener! His name made the recruiting campaign possible and vindicated the voluntary system. The penalty of being a great man is that he must face criticism, just or unjust, and much of it from men who do not understand. It is no business of mine to place Lord Kitchener as a soldier. But this I do know, first and last and every hour in his long day, his heart was set on the creation of the new armies which are now winning the war. Nor was there any man when he lived more proud of the wonderful response made by the country to the appeals issued in his own name.

HEDLEY F. LE BAS.

G. R.

Your King and Country need You

A CALL TO ARMS

An addition of 100,000 men to His Majesty's Regular Army is immediately necessary in the present grave National Emergency.

Lord Kitchener is confident that this appeal will be at once responded to by all those who have the safety of our Empire at heart.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

General Service for the period of the war only. Any men so enlisting will be discharged with all convenient speed as soon as the war is over.

Age of enlistment between 19 and 30.

HOW TO JOIN.

Full information can be obtained at any Post Office or Labour Exchange in the Kingdom or at any Military Barrack.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

5 Questions to men who have not enlisted

1. IF you are physically fit and between 19 and 38 years of age, are you really satisfied with what you are doing to-day?
2. Do you feel happy as you walk along the streets and see other men wearing the King's uniform?
3. What will you say in years to come when people ask you—"Where did you serve" in the great War?
4. What will you answer when your children grow up, and say, "Father, why weren't you a soldier, too?"
5. What would happen to the Empire if every man stayed at home like you?

Your King and Country Need You.

ENLIST TO-DAY.

At any Post Office you can obtain the address of the nearest Recruiting Office.

God Save the King.

TO THE YOUNG WOMEN OF LONDON

Is your "Best Boy" wearing Khaki? If not don't YOU THINK he should be?

If he does not think that you and your country are worth fighting for—do you think he is WORTHY of you?

Don't pity the girl who is alone—her young man is probably a soldier—fighting for her and her country—and for YOU.

If your young man neglects his duty to his King and Country, the time may come when he will NEGLECT YOU.

Think it over—then ask him to

JOIN THE ARMY TO-DAY

Printed by David Allen & Sons Ltd., Harrow, London, etc.

5 Questions to those who employ male servants

1. HAVE you a Butler, Groom, Chauffeur, Gardener, or Gamekeeper serving you who, at this moment should be serving your King and Country?
2. Have you a man serving at your table who should be serving a gun?
3. Have you a man digging your garden who should be digging trenches?
4. Have you a man driving your car who should be driving a transport wagon?
5. Have you a man preserving your game who should be helping to preserve your Country?

A great responsibility rests on you. Will you sacrifice your personal convenience for your Country's need?

Ask your men to enlist TO-DAY.

The address of the nearest Recruiting Office can be obtained at any Post Office.

God Save the King.

TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND

YOUR Country knows that it is no light sacrifice that she demands of you.

You are not blamed for letting others, who felt the call more keenly, get in ahead of you. But now it is your turn to play the man; if you do so, we will not think the less of you because you could not go sooner.

Remember this, if you don't go willingly to-day, you and your children, and your children's children, may have to go unwillingly to wars even more terrible than this one.

YOUR COUNTRY WANTS YOU ***NOW***

ENLIST TO-DAY.

God Save the King.

A Call from the Trenches.

(Extract from a letter from the Trenches.)

"I SAW a recruiting advertisement in a paper the other day. I wonder if the men are responding properly —they would if they could see what the Germans have done in Belgium. And, after all, it's not so bad out here—cold sometimes, and the waiting gets on our nerves a bit, but we are happy and as fit as fiddles. I wonder if————has joined, he certainly ought to."

Does "————" refer to you?

If so

ENLIST TO-DAY.

God Save the King.

What is your answer to Lord Kitchener's call?

"300,000 men wanted now."

WAR OFFICE
WHITEHALL
S.W

I have said that I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come and I now call for 300,000 recruits to form new armies.

Those who are engaged on the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal.

KITCHENER.

THERE is only one reply that Ireland expects from every man who is between 19 and 40 years of age and physically fit,——that is to go to the nearest Recruiting Office and

Join an Irish Regiment TO-DAY.

Is your conscience clear?

Ask your conscience why you are staying comfortably at home instead of doing your share for your King and Country.

1. Are you too old?

   The only man who is too old is the man who is over 38.

2. Are you physically fit?

   The only man who can say honestly that he is not physically fit is the man who has been told so by a Medical Officer.

3. Do you suggest you cannot leave your business?

   In this great crisis the only man who cannot leave his business is the man who is himself actually doing work for the Government.

If your conscience is not clear on these three points your duty is plain.

ENLIST TO-DAY

God Save the King

G. R.

Your King and Country Need You.

ANOTHER 100,000 MEN WANTED.

Lord Kitchener is much gratified with the response already made to the Appeal for additional men for His Majesty's Regular Army.

In the grave National Emergency that now confronts the Empire he asks with renewed confidence that another 100,000 men will now come forward.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

(Extension of age limit.)

Age on enlistment, 19 to 35, Ex-Soldiers up to 45, and certain selected Ex-Non-Commissioned Officers up to 50. Height, 5 ft. 3 in. and upwards. Chest, 34 inches at least. Must be medically fit. General service for the War.

Men enlisting for the duration of the War will be able to claim their discharge, with all convenient speed, at the conclusion of the War

PAY AT ARMY RATES,

and Married Men or Widowers with Children will be accepted, and will draw Separation Allowance under Army conditions.

HOW TO JOIN.

Men wishing to join should apply in person at any Military Barrack or at any Recruiting Office. The address of the latter can be obtained from Post Offices or Labour Exchanges.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

G. R.

Your King & Country need another 100,000 Men.

IN the present grave National Emergency another 100,000 men are needed at once to rally round the Flag and add to the ranks of our New Armies.

TERMS OF SERVICE

(Extension of Age Limit).

Age on enlistment 19 to 38. Ex-Soldiers up to 45. Minimum height 5 ft. 4 ins. except for ex-soldiers and those units for which special standards are authorised. Must be medically fit. General Service for the War.

Men enlisting for the duration of the War will be able to claim their discharge, with all convenient speed, at the conclusion of the War.

PAY AT ARMY RATES.

Married men or Widowers with Children will be accepted, and if at the time of enlistment a recruit signs the necessary form, Separation Allowance under Army conditions is issuable at once to the wife and in certain circumstances to other dependents.

Pamphlet with full details from any Post Office.

HOW TO JOIN.

Men wishing to join should apply in person at any Military Barrack or at any Recruiting Office. The address of the latter can be obtained from Post Offices or Labour Exchanges.

God Save the King!

Temporary Commissions in His Majesty's Army.

2,000 Junior Officers (unmarried) are immediately required in consequence of the increase of the Regular Army.

Terms of Service.

To serve with the Regular Army until the War is concluded: Ages, 17 to 30.

An allowance of £20 will be made for Uniform and of £5 15s. for Equipment.

How to obtain His Majesty's Commission.

Cadets or Ex-cadets of the University Training Corps or Members of a University should apply to their Commanding Officers, or to the Authorities of their University. Other young men of good general education should apply in person to the Officer Commanding the nearest Depot. Full information can be obtained by written application to the Secretary, War Office.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Why Mr. Wm. Redmond, M.P. joined the Army.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P. for East Clare, writing to Mr. Linnane, J.P., of Ennis, states :—

That he offered himself to the Irish Brigade because he is absolutely convinced that the future freedom, welfare, and happiness of the Irish people depend upon the part Ireland plays in this War. He adds :

"There may be a few who think that the Germans would not injure Ireland, and that they would even benefit her. I hope the Clare people will rely on no such statements. If the Germans come here—and they will if they reach Great Britain—they will be our masters, and we shall be at their mercy. What that mercy is likely to be, judge by the treatment given to Belgium. If, in the time to come, we in Ireland could not show we had struck a blow for Belgium, then, indeed, I believe that our name would be disgraced. It would be ungrateful and inhuman if we stood idly by while English, Scotch, and Welsh people were in danger, and their women and children killed in cold blood—as happened in Scarborough. I am far too old to be a soldier, but I intend to try to do my best, for whatever life remains in me, to show that Ireland, at least, is true to her principles, and not in any way ungrateful to her friends throughout the World."

Irishmen! Follow Mr. Redmond's example and

ENLIST TO-DAY

An Irish hero

V.C.

AWARDED TO LANCE-CORPORAL

MICHAEL O'LEARY,

1st Battalion Irish Guards.

For conspicuous bravery at Cuinchy on February 1st, 1915. When forming one of the storming party which advanced against the enemy's barricades he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, after which he attacked a second barricade, about sixty yards further on, which he captured, after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more.

Lance-Corporal O'Leary thus practically captured the enemy's position by himself, and prevented the rest of the attacking party from being fired upon."

HAVE you no wish to emulate the splendid bravery of your fellow-countrymen? Join the Army to-day and prove that through your veins flows the Irish blood that has made the Irish fighting tradition famous throughout the world.

Join an Irish Regiment—To-day.

GOD SAVE THE KING.
GOD SAVE IRELAND.

To the Young Women of Ireland.

Is your "Best Boy" wearing Khaki? If not, don't you think he should be?

If he does not think that you and your country are worth fighting for—do you think he is worthy of you?

Don't pity the girl who is alone—her young man is probably a soldier—fighting for her and her country—and for you.

If your young man neglects his duty to Ireland, the time may come when he will neglect you.

Think it over—then ask your young man to

JOIN AN IRISH REGIMENT TO-DAY.

Ireland will appreciate your help.

An Opportunity for Packers, Porters, and Labourers

MEN between 40 and 47 years of age are wanted for special Army Service Corps Labour Companies, which when complete will proceed abroad at once.

All ordinary standards of height and chest measurement will be waived, provided men are organically sound and fit to perform the work required.

PAY

3/- a day, all found,

inclusive of all Corps pay, with Separation and Dependants' Allowance according to rank under the usual Army rates.

WHERE TO ENLIST.

Men willing to serve their Country in this way should go to the nearest Labour Exchange at once.

God Save the King.

WANTED

men used to horses.

1,000 active men accustomed to horses are wanted at once for the Army Veterinary Corps.

This is an opportunity for men between 41 and 45 years of age, or younger men who are ineligible for service in the Infantry, but who are active and fit for hard work as long as it does not involve long marches on foot.

Men wishing to serve in this way should apply to the nearest Recruiting Officer to be medically examined, and if found fit for service in the Army Veterinary Corps will receive a free railway ticket to Woolwich, where, if suitable, they will be attested for the duration of the War.

All men found unsuitable will be able to return home free of charge.

Full particulars can be obtained

At any Recruiting Office.

Motor Drivers wanted at once

Men between 19 and 45, with the necessary experience, are required as drivers for the Army Service Corps (Mechanical Transport).

Pay £2 2s. a week, all found, and the usual Separation and Dependants' Allowances under Army conditions.

Apply personally or by letter

To the Chief Recruiting Staff Officer,
Central Recruiting Depot,
Whitehall, S.W

Labourers and Navvies

are wanted immediately to form special battalions of the Royal Engineers, to proceed to the front at once, for work in connection with field fortifications for the Expeditionary Force. Men should be between 40 and 47 years of age, and accustomed to digging.

All ordinary standards of height and chest measurement will be waived, provided men are organically sound and fit to perform the work required.

PAY—3/- a day, all found,

inclusive of all Engineer pay, with Separation and Dependants' Allowance according to rank under the usual Army rates.

WHERE TO ENLIST.

Men willing to serve their Country in this way should go to the nearest Labour Exchange at once.

God Save the King.

5 Reasons why Irishmen should join the Army

1. The Country is engaged in a just War
2. We were pledged to defend the sacred rights and liberties of Belgium.
3. Had we not struck a blow for Belgium our name would have been disgraced among the nations of the world.
4. If the Germans came to Ireland they would be our masters and we should be at their mercy—what that mercy is likely to be can be judged by Germany's treatment of Belgium.
5. During this war thousands of Irish soldiers have upheld the reputation of Ireland as one of the great fighting races of the world. Never have Irish soldiers shown greater devotion, more splendid heroism, or more cheerful courage than they have displayed on the battlefields of Belgium.

IRISHMEN!

More MEN are wanted NOW.

ENLIST TO-DAY

so as to become fit to join your gallant countrymen in Belgium.

GOD SAVE THE KING.
GOD SAVE IRELAND.

Is Ireland To Share Belgium's Fate?

Read what the Germans have done to the Churches, Priests, Women and Children of Belgium.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL REPORT.

1. "Everywhere there is ruin and devastation. At Buecken many inhabitants were killed, including the priest, who was over eighty years old."

2. "At Wackerzeel the Germans maltreated women and children. In the same village they stripped a young boy to the waist, threatened him with death, holding a revolver to his chest, pricked him with lances, and then chased him into a field and shot at him, without, however, hitting him."

3. "The sacred vessels which had not been put in safety did not escape profanation. A priest showed us the lower part of a sacred vessel robbed from the Church of Hofstadt. The upper part, in silver, had been stolen; the lower part, copper-gilt, was found on the road. The precious stones which adorned it had been taken from their settings."

4. "A group of thirteen priests, among whom was the Curé of St. Joseph, Mr. Noel, Professor at the University, the Rector of the Scheut Monastery, were stopped on their way in the village of Lovenjoul. They were insulted in every possible way, shut up in a pig-stye from which the pigs had been driven out in their presence by the Germans. Some of them were then forced to strip themselves naked. They were all searched, and all valuables which they possessed were stolen from them. They were also brutalised and beaten."

MEN OF IRELAND

The sanctity of your Churches, the safety of your Homes, the honour of your Women can only be secured by

Defeating the Germans in Belgium

4 Questions to the Women of Ireland

1. YOU have read what the Germans have done in Belgium. Have you thought what they would do if they invaded Ireland?
2. Do you realise that the Safety of your Homes and Children, and the Sanctity of your Churches depend on our defeating the Germans in Belgium?
3. Do you realise that the one word "Go" from you may send another man to fight for Ireland?
4. When the War is over and your husband or your son is asked, "What did you do in the great War?"—is he to hang his head because you would not let him go?

Women of Ireland do your duty!

Let your men enlist in an Irish Regiment—TO-DAY.

GOD SAVE THE KING
GOD SAVE IRELAND

The GREAT RESOLUTION

FOR THE NEW YEAR

"I will be a man and enlist to-day"

At any Post Office you can obtain the address of the Nearest Recruiting Office.

God Save the King

G. R.

An Appeal to all Ex-N.C.O.'s.

LORD KITCHENER appeals to Ex-Non-Commissioned Officers of any branch of His Majesty's forces to assist him now by re-enlisting at once for the duration of the War.

PARTICULARS.

Chiefly required to act as drill instructors. Promotion to non-commissioned rank immediately after enlistment. Age no obstacle so long as competent. No liability for service abroad if over 45. Pensioners may draw their pensions in addition to pay of rank at Army rates.

Apply for information or enlistment at any recruiting office or ask O.C. depot to re-enlist you in your old Corps.

God Save the King.

An Englishman's Catechism

WHO made this little Island the greatest and most powerful Empire the world has ever seen?

Our Forefathers

WHO ruled this Empire with such wisdom and sympathy that every part of it—of whatever race or origin—has rallied to it in its hour of need?

Our Fathers.

WHO will stand up to preserve this great and glorious heritage?

We will

WHO will remember us with pride and exultation and thankfulness if we do our duty to-day?

Our Children.

Justify the faith of your fathers, and earn the gratitude of your children.

ENLIST TO-DAY!

God Save the King.

Are you doing your bit?

If you are now serving behind a counter and can pass the doctor—

You are NOT doing your bit.

If you are now working at a desk and can pass the doctor—

You are NOT doing your bit.

If you are now driving a car and can pass the doctor—

You are NOT doing your bit

If you are not doing work for the Government and can pass the doctor—

You are NOT doing your bit.

Your duty is plain—
Enlist TO-DAY

God Save the King

God save the King!

"Send him Victorious,
Happy and Glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King."

"Send him victorious"—

When you sing these words you think you really mean them.

But since the War began, what have you done to help make them a reality?

If you are a man between 19 and 40, physically fit and not already serving your King as a sailor or a soldier, or in the munition factory, there is but one way for you to help "send him Victorious, Happy and Glorious"——

you must join your King's Army and learn to sing "God save the King" with a gun in your hands.

Join the Army To-day

THE MAN TO BE PITIED

NOW that the eyes of the Nation are upon the men who honour themselves by serving their King and Country, how sad is the lot of the man who cannot go!

He knows what his Country thinks of the men who have answered the call. He envies them the great opportunity which he has missed. They were of a soldier's age: they were physically fit: and they went.

After the War is over they will be able to hold up their heads. Their womenfolk and their children will be proud of them.

But he! He who had no part in this great honour. No crowds will cheer him through the streets. He will hear the praise of other men's courage and patriotism; but he will have no share in it. His lot is hard. He is to be pitied.

Are you going to be pitied or praised.

If you are physically fit—don't be pitied.

ENLIST TO-DAY

GOD SAVE THE KING.

What is your answer to Lord Kitchener's question?

"GRANTED that legally you need only go if you choose, is it not morally 'up to you' to choose to go?

* * * * * * *

"Be sure that hereafter, when you look back upon to-day and its call to duty, you do not have cause—perhaps bitter cause—to confess to your conscience that you shirked your duty to your country and sheltered yourself under a mere excuse."

LORD KITCHENER.

THE GUILDHALL, JULY 9, 1915.

IF you are physically fit, of military age, and not engaged in making munitions, don't let it be said that you shirked your duty.

Join the Army To-day.

YOUNG MAN

Is anyone proud of you?

Is your mother proud of you?

Is your sister proud of you?

Is your sweetheart proud of you?

Is your employer proud of you?

Is your Country proud of you?

If you are not making munitions, get into khaki to-day and they will all be proud of you.

Join the Army TO-DAY

The WAR

FOUR QUESTIONS TO EMPLOYERS

1. As an employer have you seen that every fit man under your control has been given every opportunity of enlisting?
2. Have you encouraged your men to enlist by offering to keep their positions open?
3. Have you offered to help them in any other way if they will serve their country?
4. Have you any men still in your employ who ought to enlist?

Our present prosperity is largely due to the men already in the field, but to maintain it and to end the War we must have more men. Your country will appreciate the help you give.

More men are wanted——
TO-DAY
What can you do?

GOD SAVE THE KING.

What is Worth While?

Five Questions to Men.

WHAT makes a man's life worth living? Doing something worth doing.

Is it worth while—

Saving our Women from worse than death?

Saving our Children from murder?

Saving our villages, our green lanes, our fertile fields, our trees and hedgerows from devastation?

Saving from destruction all that has been done by past generations to dignify and adorn our Cities?

Standing for freedom against oppression, for justice against force, for humanity against barbarism?

If you think all this worth doing, now is your chance. Join the heroes fighting for their Country. Make your life worth living and make those who come after you thankful that you lived it.

ENLIST TO-DAY.

God Save the King.

5 GOFYNIAD i ddynion sydd heb ymrestru

1. OS ydych yn gymhwys o ran corff a chydrhwng 19eg a 38ain oed, a ydych chwi yn foddlon mewn gwirionedd ar yr hyn ydych yn ei wneyd heddyw?
2. Ai dedwydd ydych wrth rodio'r heolydd gan weled dynion eraill y'ngwisg milwyr y Brenin?
3. Pa beth a ddywedwch yn yr amser a ddêl pan ofynir—

   "Y'mha le yr oeddych chwi yn gwasanaethu yn y Rhyfel mawr?"
4. Beth fydd eich ateb wedi tyfu o'ch plant a gofyn, "Nhad, pam nad oeddych chwi thau yn filwr, hefyd?"
5. Beth ddigwyddai i'r Ymerodraeth petai pob dyn yn aros gartref fel chwi?

YMRESTRWCH HEDDYW.

5 Questions to patriotic Shopkeepers

1. HAVE you any fit men between 19 and 38 years of age serving behind your counter who at this moment ought to be serving their country?
2. Will you call your male employees together and explain to them that in order to end the War quickly we must have more men?
3. Will you tell them what you are prepared to do for them whilst they are fighting for the Empire?
4. Have you realised that we cannot have "business as usual" whilst the War continues?

THE ARMY WANTS MORE MEN TO-DAY.

5. Could not Women or older men fill their places till the War is over?

YOUR COUNTRY WILL APPRECIATE THE HELP YOU GIVE.

God Save the King.

4 Questions to the Women of England

1. YOU have read what the Germans have done in Belgium. Have you thought what they would do if they invaded England?
2. Do you realise that the Safety of your Home and Children depends on our getting more men now?
3. Do you realise that the one word "Go" from you may send another man to fight for our King and Country?
4. When the War is over and your husband or your son is asked, "What did you do in the great War?"—is he to hang his head because you would not let him go?

Women of England do your duty! Send your men to-day to join our glorious Army.

God Save the King.

4 Questions to Clerks and Shop Assistants.

1. If *you* are between 19 and 38 years of age, are you really satisfied with what you are doing to-day?
2. Do you feel happy as you walk along the streets and see brave men in khaki who are going to *fight* for the Empire while you stay at home in comfort?
3. Do you *realize* that our gallant soldiers are risking everything on the Continent to save you, your children, and your womenfolk?
4. Will you tell your employer *to-day* that you are going to *enlist*?

Ask him to keep your position open for you—tell him that you are going to fight for the Empire. He'll do the right thing by you—all patriotic employers are helping their men to join.

TELL HIM NOW AND ENLIST TO-DAY.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Your King and Country need you.

WILL you answer your Country's Call? Each day is fraught with the gravest possibilities, and at this very moment the Empire is on the brink of the greatest War in the history of the world.

In this crisis your Country calls all her young unmarried men to rally round the Flag and enlist in the ranks of her Army.

If every patriotic young man answers her call, England and her Empire will emerge stronger and more united than ever

If you are unmarried and between 18 and 30 years old, will you answer your Country's Call, and go to the nearest Recruiter—whose address you can get at any Post Office, and—— ————

Join the Army To-day.

G. R.

To all Ex-N.C.O.'s

EX-NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of any branch of His Majesty's Forces are required for the duration of the War, their assistance in training the new Army being urgently needed.

PARTICULARS.

Promotion to non-commissioned rank immediately after enlistment. Age no obstacle so long as competent. No liability for service abroad if over 45, or in special cases 40. Pensioners may draw their pensions in addition to pay of rank at Army rates.

Apply for information or enlistment at any recruiting office, or ask O.C. Depot to re-enlist you in your old Corps.

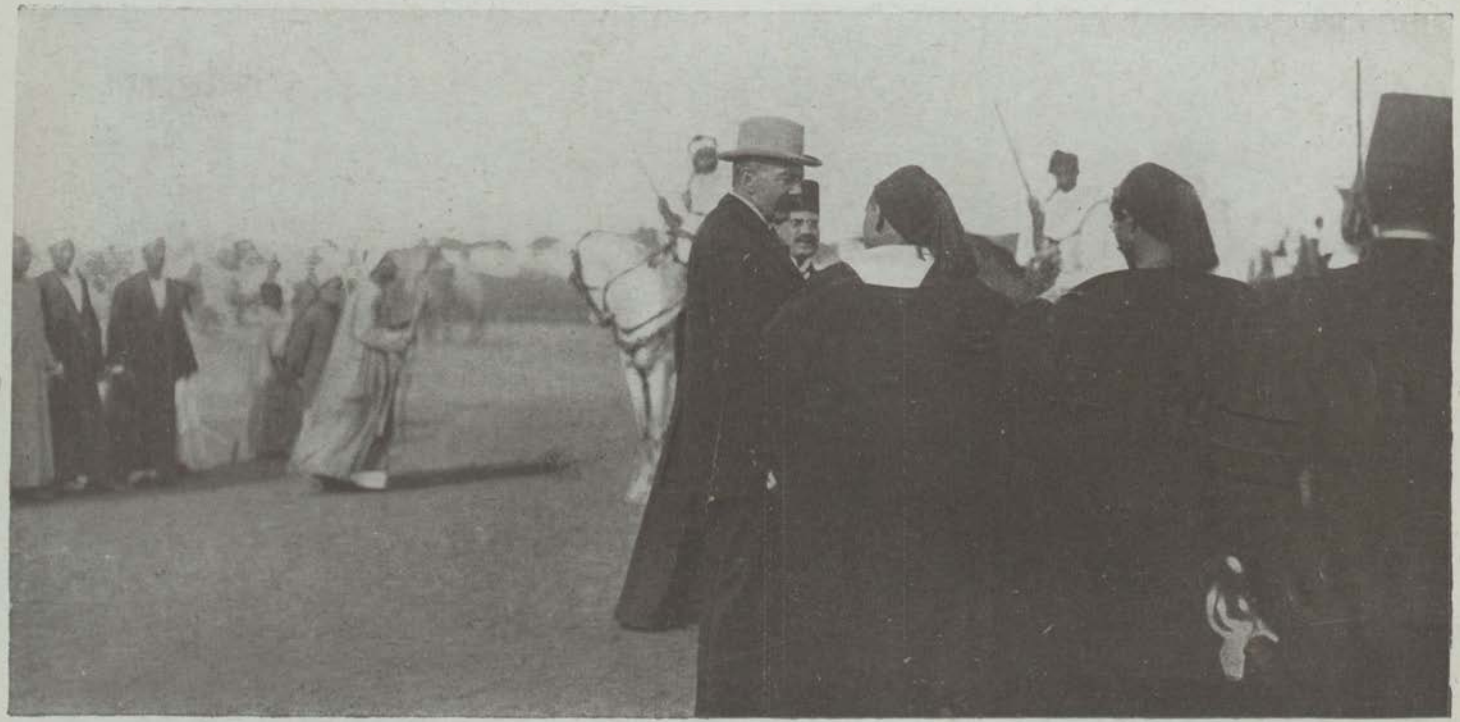
God Save the King.

LORD KITCHENER WITH THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT PORT SAID IN 1911

Photo by ERNEST BROOKS, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Sphere"*

TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF LORD KITCHENER AT THE OPENING OF THE ASSOUAN DAM, DECEMBER, 1912

By courtesy of Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.



LORD KITCHENER CHATTING WITH DWELLERS IN THE DESERT IN UPPER EGYPT

By courtesy of Underwood and Underwood, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AS A GENERAL IN UNDRESS UNIFORM
By courtesy of Bassano, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER WATCHING ARMY SPORTS AT THE EGYPTIAN ARMY TOURNAMENT AT HELIOPOLIS
By courtesy of the Alfieri Picture Service

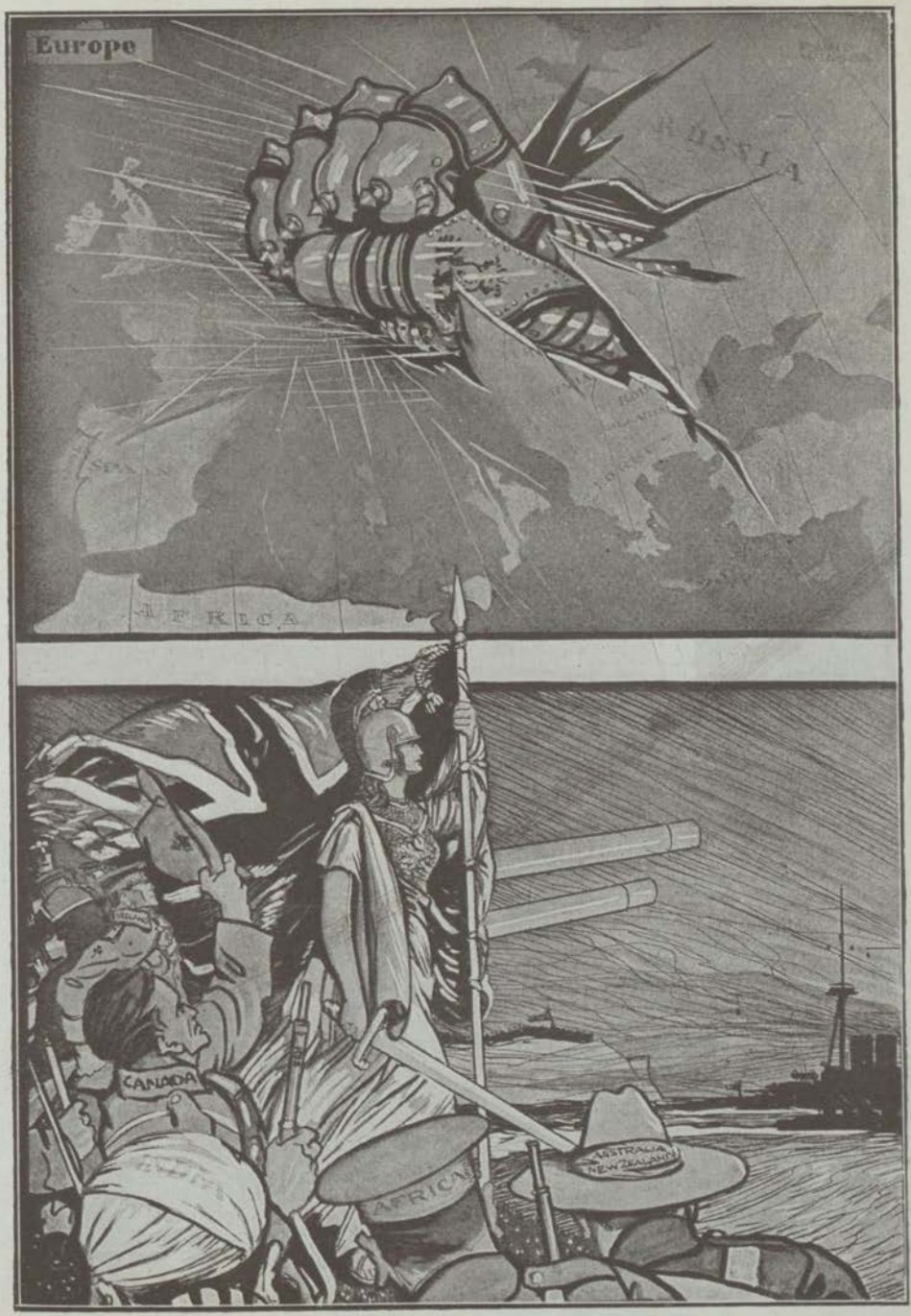
LORD KITCHENER AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW QUAY, CAIRO, MAY, 1913
By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER IN THE FULL DRESS UNIFORM OF A FIELD-MARSHAL

By courtesy of Bassano, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AND LORD HALDANE

By courtesy of the Alfieri Picture Service



THE MAILED FIST STRIKES AT LAST

Drawing by DAVID WILSON, *reproduced by courtesy of "The Graphic"*

I have said that I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come and I now call for 300000 recruits to form new armies.

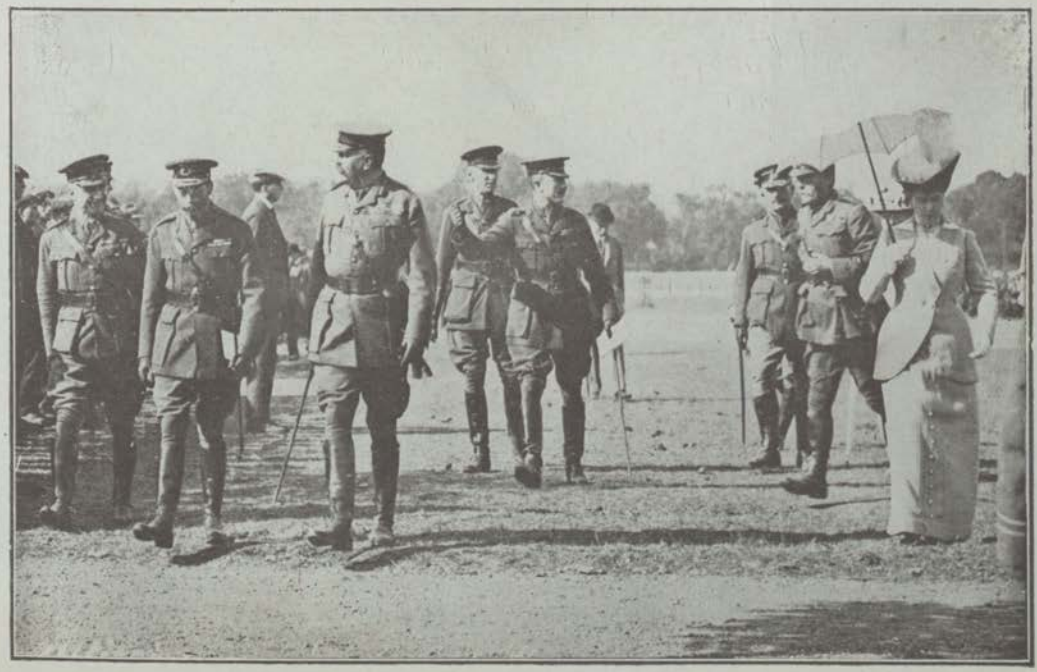
Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal. — Kitchener

May 1915

LORD KITCHENER'S APPEAL TO THE NATION FOR 300,000 MORE MEN

LORD KITCHENER REVIEWING PART OF THE NEW ARMY AT WOKING, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1914

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.



LORD KITCHENER WITH THE KING AND QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT

By courtesy of the Alfieri Picture Service

LORD KITCHENER AT LIVERPOOL, WATCHING THE MARCH PAST OF 11,000 TROOPS FROM THE STEPS OF ST. GEORGE'S HALL

By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

LORD KITCHENER AT THE WAR OFFICE IN HIS CUSTOMARY DARK BLUE UNIFORM
By courtesy of the London News Agency

LORD KITCHENER IN CIVILIAN DRESS
By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER REVIEWING TROOPS AT BASINGSTOKE

By courtesy of Eric Guy, Basingstoke

INSPECTION BY LORD KITCHENER OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND MEN ENGAGED ON MUNITIONS WORK IN ENGLAND

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AT AN INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL ULSTER VOLUNTEERS BY THE KING

By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

LORD KITCHENER AND LORD ROBERTS AT THE WAR OFFICE

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER WITH THE KING AT AN INSPECTION OF CANADIANS ON SALISBURY PLAIN
By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

LORD KITCHENER CHATTING WITH SIR DANIEL AND LADY GOOCH AT AN INSPECTION OF TROOPS NEAR CHELMSFORD ON AUGUST 6TH, 1915
By courtesy of the Central Press Photos, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECHES & REVIEWS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

LORD KITCHENER'S FIRST SPEECH AS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AUGUST 25, 1914

My Lords, as this is the first time that I have had the honour of addressing your Lordships, I must ask for the indulgence of the House. In the first place, I desire to make a personal statement. Noble Lords on both sides of the House doubtless know that while associating myself in the fullest degree for the prosecution of the war with my colleagues in His Majesty's Government, my position on this Bench does not in any way imply that I belong to any political Party, for, as a soldier, I have no politics. Another point is that my occupation of the post of Secretary of State for War is a temporary one. The terms of my service are the same as those under which some of the finest portions of our manhood, now so willingly stepping forward to join the Colours, are engaging—that is to say, for the war, or, if it lasts longer than three years, then for three years. It has been asked why the latter limit has been fixed. It is because should this disastrous war be prolonged—and no one can foretell with any certainty its duration—then after three years' war there will be others fresh and fully prepared to take our places and see this matter through.

The very serious conflict in which we are now engaged on the Continent has been none of our seeking. It will undoubtedly strain the resources of our Empire and entail considerable sacrifices on our people. These will be willingly borne for our honour and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our Dominions beyond the seas, now sending contingents and assistance of every kind to help the Mother Country in this struggle. If I am unable, owing to military consideration for the best interests of the Allied Armies in the field, to speak with much detail on the present situation of our Army on the Continent, I am sure your Lordships will

pardon me for the necessary restraint which is imposed upon me. The Expeditionary Force has taken the field on the French North-West frontier, and advanced to the neighbourhood of Mons in Belgium. Our troops have already been for thirty-six hours in contact with a superior force of German invaders. During that time they have maintained the traditions of British soldiers, and have behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements which they have been called upon to execute have been those which demand the greatest steadiness in the soldiers and skill in their commanders. Sir John French telegraphed to me at midnight as follows :—

In spite of hard marching and fighting, the British Force is in the best of spirits.

I replied :

Congratulate troops on their splendid work, We are all proud of them.

As your Lordships are aware, European fighting causes greater casualties than occur in the campaigns in which we are generally engaged in other parts of the world. The nation will, I am sure, be fully prepared to meet whatever losses and sacrifices we may have to make in this war. Sir John French, without having been able to verify the numbers, estimates the loss, since the commencement of active operations, at rather more than 2,000 men *hors de combat.*

As to the work of the last few weeks, I have to remark that when war was declared mobilisation took place without any hitch whatever, and our Expeditionary Force proved itself wholly efficient, well equipped, and immediately ready to take the field. The Press and the public have, in their respective spheres, lent invaluable aid to the Government in preserving the discreet silence which the exigencies of the situation obviously demanded, and I gladly take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the value of their co-operation. The hands of the military authorities were also strengthened by the readiness with which the civilian community faced and accepted the novel situation created by the issue of requisitions for horses, transport, supplies, and billets. The railway companies in the all-important matter of the transport facilities have more than justified the complete confidence reposed in them by the War Office, all grades of railway services having laboured with un-

tiring energy and patience. And it is well to repeat that the conveyance of our troops across the Channel was accomplished, thanks to the cordial co-operation of the Admiralty, with perfect smoothness and without any untoward incident whatever.

We know how deeply the French people appreciate the value of the prompt assistance we have been able to afford them at the very outset of the war, and it is obvious that not only the moral but the material support which our troops are now rendering must prove to be a factor of high military significance in restricting the sphere and determining the duration of hostilities. Had the conditions of strategy permitted, every one in this country would have rejoiced to see us ranged alongside the gallant Belgian Army in that superb struggle against desperate odds which has just been witnessed. But although this privilege was perforce denied to us, Belgium knows of our sympathy with her in her sufferings, of our indignation at the blows which have been inflicted upon her, and also of our resolution to make sure that in the end her sacrifices will not have been unavailing.

While other countries engaged in this war have, under a system of compulsory service, brought their full resources of men into the field, we, under our national system, have not done so, and can therefore still point to a vast reserve drawn from the resources both of the Mother Country and of the British Dominions across the seas. The response which has already been made by the great Dominions abundantly proves that we did not look in vain to these sources of military strength, and while India, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are all sending us powerful contingents, in this country the Territorials are replying with loyalty to the stern call of duty, which has come to them with such exceptional force. Over seventy battalions have, with fine patriotism, already volunteered for service abroad, and when trained and organised in the larger formations will be able to take their places in the line. The 100,000 recruits for which, in the first place, it has been thought necessary to call have been already practically secured. This force will be trained and organised in divisions similar to those which are now serving on the Continent. Behind these we have our Reserves. The Special Reserve and the National Reserve have each their own part to play in the organisation of our national defence.

The Empires with whom we are at war have called to the Colours almost their entire male population. The principle

which we on our part shall observe is this—that while their maximum force undergoes a constant diminution, the reinforcements we prepare shall steadily and increasingly flow out until we have an Army in the field which, in numbers not less than in quality, will not be unworthy of the power and responsibilities of the British Empire. I cannot at this stage say what will be the limits of the forces required, or what measures may eventually become necessary to supply and maintain them. The scale of the Field Army which we are now calling into being is large and may rise in the course of the next six or seven months to a total of thirty divisions continually maintained in the field. But if the war should be protracted, and if its fortunes should be varied or adverse, exertions and sacrifices beyond any which have been demanded will be required from the whole nation and Empire, and where they are required we are sure they will not be denied to the extreme needs of the State by Parliament or the people.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE MILITARY SITUATION

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1914

Your Lordships will expect that some statement should be made by me on the general military situation before the session ends, and I will therefore endeavour as briefly as possible to supplement the remarks which I had the honour to address to your Lordships' House three weeks ago. I need not re-tell the story of the British Expeditionary Force in France which has been read and appreciated by us all in Sir John French's despatch. The quiet restraint of his account of their achievements only brings into relief the qualities which enabled our troops successfully to carry out the most difficult of all military operations. There is, however, one aspect of this feat of arms upon which the despatch is naturally silent. I refer to the consummate skill and calm courage of the Commander-in-Chief himself in the conduct of the strategic withdrawal in the face of vastly superior forces. His Majesty's Government appreciate to the full the value of the service which Sir John French has rendered to this country and to the cause of the Allies, and I may perhaps be permitted here and now, on their behalf, to pay a tribute to his leadership as well as to the marked ability of the Generals under his command and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men of the Expeditionary Force.

As your Lordships are aware, the tide has now turned, and for some days past we have received the gratifying intelligence of the forced retirement of the German Armies. The latest news from Sir John French does not materially change the published statement describing the military situation. In his telegram Sir John reports that the troops are all in good heart and are ready to move forward when the moment arrives. The gallant French Armies with which we are so proud to be co-operating

will receive every support from our troops in their desire effectually to clear their country of the invading foe, and the undaunted and vigilant activity of the Belgian Army in the North materially conduces to this end. I would also like to take this opportunity of offering our cordial congratulations to Russia upon the conspicuous successes which have added fresh lustre to her arms.

Although, therefore, we have good grounds for quiet confidence, it is only right that we should remind ourselves that the struggle is bound to be a long one and that it behoves us strenuously to prosecute our labours in developing our armed forces to carry on and bring to a successful issue the mighty conflict in which we are engaged. There are now in the field rather more than six Divisions of British troops and two Cavalry Divisions. These are being, and will be, maintained at full strength by a steady flow of reinforcements. To meet the wastage of war in this Field Force our Reserve units are available. To augment the Expeditionary Force further Regular Divisions and additional Cavalry are now being organised from units withdrawn from stations overseas, whose places where necessary will be taken by Territorial troops, who, with fine patriotism, have volunteered to exchange a Home for an Imperial Service obligation.

On their way from India are certain Divisions from the Indian Army, composed of highly trained and very efficient troops, and a body of Cavalry including regiments of historic fame. The Dominions beyond the seas are sending us freely of their best. Several Divisions will be available, formed of men who have been locally trained in the light of the experience of the South African War, and, in the case of Australia and New Zealand, under the system of general national training introduced a few years ago. In the response to the call for recruits for the new Armies which it is considered necessary to raise we have had a most remarkable demonstration of the energy and patriotism of the young men of this country. We propose to organise this splendid material into four new Armies, and although it takes time to train an Army the zeal and good will displayed will greatly simplify our task.

If some of those who have so readily come forward have suffered inconvenience they will not, I am sure, allow their ardour to be damped. They will reflect that the War Office has

had in a day to deal with as many recruits as were usually forthcoming in twelve months. No effort is being spared to meet the influx of soldiers, and the War Office will do its utmost to look after them and give them the efficient training necessary to enable them to join their comrades in the field. The Divisions of the first two Armies are now collected at our Training Centres; the Third Army is being formed on new camping grounds; the Fourth Army is being created by adding to the establishment of the reserve battalions, from which the units will be detached and organised similarly to the other three Armies. The whole of the Special Reserve and Extra Special Reserve units will be maintained at their full establishments as feeders to the Expeditionary Force.

In addition to the four new Armies, a considerable number of what may be designated local battalions have been specially raised by the public-spirited initiative of cities, towns or individuals. Several more are in course of formation, and I have received many offers of this character. The Territorial Force is making great strides in efficiency, and will before many months be ready to take a share in the campaign. This force is proving its military value to the Empire by the willing subordination of personal feelings to the public good in the acceptance of whatever duty may be assigned to it in any portion of the Empire. A Division has already left for Egypt, a Brigade for Malta, and a Garrison for Gibraltar. The soldier-like qualities evinced by the Force are an assurance to the Government that they may count to the full upon its readiness to play its part wherever the exigencies of the military situation may demand. Nor must I omit to refer to the assistance which we shall receive from the Division of the gallant Royal Marines and Bluejackets now being organised by my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Admiralty. Their presence in the field will be very welcome, for their fighting qualities are well known.

The creation of the new Armies referred to is fraught with considerable difficulties, one of which is the provision of regimental officers. I hope the problem of supplying officers may be solved by the large numbers coming forward to fill vacancies and by promotions from the non-commissioned officer ranks of the Regular forces. In a country which prides itself on its skill in, and love of, outdoor sports we ought to be able to find sufficient young men who will train and qualify as officers under

the guidance of the nucleus of trained officers which we are able to provide from India and elsewhere. If any retired officer competent to train troops has not yet applied, or has not received an answer to a previous application, I hope that he will communicate with me at the War Office in writing.

But our chief difficulty is one of *matériel* rather than *personnel.* It would not be in the public interest that I should refer in greater detail to this question, beyond saying that strenuous endeavours are being made to cope with the unprecedented situation, and that thanks to the public spirit of all grades in the various industries affected, to whom we have appealed to co-operate with us and who are devoting all their energy to the task, our requirements will, I feel sure, be met with all possible speed. I am confident that by the spring we shall have ready to take the field Armies which will be well trained and will prove themselves formidable opponents to the enemy. The Government fully recognise the fine spirit which animates those who have come forward to fight for their country, and will spare no effort to secure that everything is done that can be done to enable them worthily to contribute to the ultimate success of our arms.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE ARMY

AT THE GUILDHALL BANQUET, NOVEMBER 9, 1914

The generous terms in which this toast has been proposed and the manner in which it has been received will, I am sure, be highly appreciated by our soldiers in the field who have shown such undaunted courage and endurance in carrying out their duty to their King and country. It is pleasant for me to be able to tell you that every officer returning from the front has the same account to bring me : " The men are doing splendidly." Our Regular forces in France have now beside them both Territorial and Indian troops, and I am sure it must have been a pleasure to the Lord Mayor and the citizens of London to read Sir John French's eulogy of the London Scottish. The Indian troops have gone into the field with the utmost enthusiasm, and are showing by their courage and devotion the martial spirit with which they are imbued.

I should like on this occasion to voice the tribute of praise, of high appreciation, and of warmest gratitude that we owe to our gallant Allies. We have now been fighting side by side with our French comrades for nearly three months, and every day increases the admiration which our forces feel for the glorious French Army. Under the direction of General Joffre, who is not only a great military leader but a great man, we may confidently rely on the ultimate success of the Allied Forces in the western theatre of the war. In the East the Russian Armies, under the brilliant leadership of the Grand Duke Nicholas, have achieved victories of the utmost value and of vast strategical importance in the general campaign. No words of mine are needed to direct attention to the splendid deeds of the gallant Belgian Army. What they have suffered and what they have achieved has aroused unstinted and unbounded admiration. To Japan, whose sailors and soldiers have victoriously displayed their gallantry and fine military qualities side by side with our

own men; to Serbia and Montenegro, valiantly fighting with us the fight for the smaller nations, I wish to testify the admiration, respect, and gratitude of their comrades in arms of the British Army.

The British Empire is now fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact, for only from a clear conception of the vast importance of the issue at stake can come the great national, moral impulse without which Governments, War Ministers, and even navies and armies can do but little. We have enormous advantages in our resources of men and material, and in that wonderful spirit of ours which has never understood the meaning of defeat. All these are great assets, but they must be used judiciously and effectively.

I have no complaint whatever to make about the response to my appeals for men—and I may mention that the progress in military training of those who have already enlisted is most remarkable; the country may well be proud of them—but I shall want more men, and still more, until the enemy is crushed. Armies cannot be called together as with a magician's wand, and in the process of formation there may have been discomforts and inconveniences and, in some cases, even downright suffering. I cannot promise that these conditions will wholly cease, but I can give you every assurance that they have already greatly diminished, and that everything which administrative energy can do to bring them to an end will assuredly be done. The men who come forward must remember that they are enduring for their country's sake just as their comrades are in the shell-torn trenches.

The introduction of elaborate destructive machinery with which our enemies had so carefully and amply supplied themselves has been a subject of much eulogy on the part of military critics; but it must be remembered that, in the matter of preparation, those who fix beforehand the date of war have a considerable advantage over their neighbours; so far as we are concerned, we are clearly open to no similar suspicion. This development of armaments has modified the application of the old principles of strategy and tactics, and reduced the present warfare to something approximating to siege operations. Our losses in the trenches have been severe; such casualties, far from deterring the British nation from seeing the matter through, will act rather as an incentive to British manhood to prepare

themselves to take the places of those who have fallen. I think it has now been conceded that the British Army, under the gallant and skilled leadership of its commander, has proved itself to be not so contemptible an engine of war as some were disposed to consider it. Sir John French and his generals have displayed military qualities of the highest order, and the same level of courage and efficiency has been maintained throughout all ranks in the Army.

Although, of course, our thoughts are constantly directed towards the troops at the front and the great task they have in hand, it is well to remember that the enemy will have to reckon with the forces of the great Dominions, the vanguard of which we have already welcomed in the very fine body of men forming the contingents from Canada and Newfoundland; while from Australia, New Zealand, and other parts are coming in quick succession soldiers to fight for the Imperial cause. And besides all these, there are training in this country over a million and a quarter of men eagerly waiting for the call to bear their part in the great struggle, and as each and every soldier takes his place in the field, he will stand forward to do his duty, and in doing that duty will sustain the credit of the British Army, which, I submit, has never stood higher than it does to-day.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, NOVEMBER 26, 1914

My Lords, since I last addressed your Lordships on the general military situation there have been certain important changes in the scene and scope of the operations on the Continent, and at the risk of repeating what is already common knowledge I think it may not be undesirable if I briefly allude to some of the salient features of the campaign since early in October. In France the German Army was then attempting an outflanking movement to the north of the French lines, and our troops were being transferred to the left flank of the French forces in order to prevent the enemy from pushing West, and thus threatening Dunkirk and Calais. The Germans were also besieging Antwerp and, owing to the overwhelming superiority of their heavy artillery which had been brought into action against that place, it soon become manifest that the comparatively out-of-date fortifications of Antwerp would not be able to resist much longer, and though the fall of the town was delayed, and the gallant Belgian garrison was safely removed by British efforts, Antwerp was occupied by the Germans on October 9th. With their flank and rear thus secured the German forces were pushed rapidly forward in considerable strength, their objective being to capture the northern coasts of France. But the delay which had been caused in the release of the besieging forces in front of Antwerp just gave time for Sir John French, by a bold forward march and by taking up an extended position from La Bassée to Dixmude, to meet this German movement and prevent the Germans from obtaining their objective.

At this period Sir John French's force was increased by an Infantry and a Cavalry Division from England. Very severe fighting took place for several days, as the Germans, in con-

siderably superior forces, vigorously attacked our left line of defence. As an instance I may state that our Cavalry Divisions, extended for seven miles of front in trenches, threw back the fierce attacks of a whole German Army Corps for more than two days. The arrival of the Indian Divisions on the scene was of great assistance to Sir John French, and with French reinforcements which were being pushed up to the front the Germans gradually realised that their public boast to advance to Calais resembled closely their statement with regard to Paris. During all this time the long line from Lille to Verdun was maintained intact by our French Allies against constant attacks from the German forces. The French Army have shown the greatest tenacity and endurance, and have displayed the highest fighting qualities in thus defending their positions against any advance of the Germans. For although they have made notable advances at various points, they have never yielded up a yard of their country since I last addressed your Lordships.

On our left, the gallant Belgian Army held the line from Dixmude to the sea and fought with their well-known pluck, throwing back vigorous and incessant attacks on their positions. Their fine resistance was supported with energy by the co-operation of our Fleet, which effectively shelled the German positions within range of our guns. Through the whole of the period I am now reviewing, the Belgian Army has been constantly led in the field by their King, who, though hard pressed, has never yet left Belgian territory, and does not intend to do so. Sir John French's successful resistance to the German advance was maintained notwithstanding German supports being pushed up in large numbers. At this time no less than eleven corps were attacking his position. At this critical period the 8th Division was despatched to join our forces in the field, and the valuable co-operation of General Foch's armies on our left materially strengthened the British position. On November 11th a supreme effort was made by the Germans, the Prussian Guard being ordered to force its way through our lines at all costs and to carry them by sheer weight of numbers. But this desperate attempt failed, as had failed its predecessors.

General Joffre having sent up strong reinforcements, a considerable portion of the British trenches in front of Ypres was taken over by them, and the British front being thus appreciably shortened our troops—which for over fourteen days and nights

had never left the trenches, and never allowed the enemy to sustain a footing in them—have been enabled to enjoy a partial but most certainly well-earned rest. Several battalions of Territorial troops have joined Sir John French's forces, and have made their presence felt. Our losses, naturally, have been very heavy during such strenuous fighting, but they are slight in comparison with those inflicted on the enemy. Reinforcements have replaced our casualties, and the troops under Sir John French are now refitted, in the best of spirits, and confident of success under their leader.

There have been two other prominent changes in the military situation which I should like to bring to your Lordships' notice—the advance of Russia and the entrance of Turkey into the field against the Allies. Early in October the Russian Army was massing on the line of the Vistula and San. The Germans were invading Poland from Silesia, and about October 11th had reached the neighbourhood of Warsaw. The Russian Army then took the offensive with overwhelming force, and drove the Germans back to their frontier, a distance of about 133 miles. Recently, by making use of their strategic railways and massing troops in the neighbourhood of the fortress of Thorn, the Germans were able to bring a preponderating force to bear upon the Russian right flank on the Vistula, causing them to retire. After a hotly-contested battle the reinforced Russian troops in this neighbourhood have been able to check and defeat the Germans with, I believe, heavier losses than they have ever sustained before. In the meantime the Russian advance on Cracow and in the Carpathian Mountains has been uninterrupted, and has driven the Austrian forces before it.

At the end of October, without any warning, Turkey violated her neutrality by suddenly bombarding Odessa and other Black Sea ports. Previous to this she had already massed troops in order to invade Egypt, and armed Bedouins had crossed our frontier. We are now in touch with the advanced parties of the Turkish forces about thirty miles east of the Suez Canal. On the declaration of war by Turkey the Russian Armies in the Caucasus immediately took the offensive, and they are now successfully advancing on Erzerum. Fighting is also now going on in the mountainous district in the neighbourhood of Van. The hostile action of Turkey has further induced us to send an Indian expedition against the Turkish provinces at the

northern end of the Persian Gulf. This force has twice met and twice defeated the Turkish troops, and has occupied the important town of Basra. Active operations are also going on in South and East Africa.

This short summary of recent military events gives me the opportunity to say that the Government desire to keep back nothing from the public that cannot be utilised to advantage by our enemies. It is not always easy to decide what information may or may not be dangerous, and whenever there is any doubt we do not hesitate to prevent publication. It must be remembered that in this war our troops form part of a much larger force engaged in the same campaign, and the dissemination of news in regard to one part of the forces must affect the whole. It is, therefore, the Commander-in-Chief of the whole Allied Army, General Joffre, who is the man responsible in this and every other matter connected with the operations of the Army in the field. And I feel in the strongest possible way that it is my duty loyally to co-operate with him and to see that his wishes are carried out. Subject, however, to these considerations, I recognise that it is in the highest degree desirable that news from the front which can be circulated without detriment to the military position should be communicated to the country, and it has always been my aim, while regarding military considerations as paramount, to facilitate the circulation of all news which can be given with safety. I feel confident that the public will respond to the call which we have to make upon their patience and moderation with that grit which has always been the pride of the British nation, and will realise that such reticence as is preserved by the other combatants is imperatively demanded of them in the interests of their armies.

Your Lordships may very reasonably expect a word from me as to the preparations that are being made for prosecuting the war in addition to keeping up the forces we now have in the field. The difficulties with which the War Office have had to contend are many and various, but I may confidently say that they are being met and dealt with in a more satisfactory manner than I at first thought possible. We feel strongly that our soldiers have a right to be placed in the field provided with all the material of war which modern conditions demand—fully equipped as well as efficiently trained. The wastage of the fighting force naturally demands a large stock of men on which

to draw, but although the number of casualties reported is heavy, our actual losses are relatively low; and it must not be forgotten that wounded officers and men returning to the front are the more valuable from having learnt the caution born of experience which adds to the qualifications of the bravest soldier who is taking part in such a campaign as this. As regards numbers, there is real need and ample room for all the men who are ready to come forward and serve their country, and when further special calls are made on the manhood of England I am confident they will be responded to—as before—in a manner and in a spirit which will ensure the prosecution of the war to its successful conclusion.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE SITUATION IN JANUARY, 1915

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 6, 1915

My Lords, when I last addressed your Lordships six weeks ago General Joffre had just sent up strong reinforcements to our fighting line, thus enabling Field-Marshal Sir John French to shorten the line of front he held and to give some relief to his hard-pressed troops who had been so continuously working in the trenches. The Germans having failed in their attempt to penetrate our line, their Staff in the last week of November was busily engaged in transferring from the Western theatre of war several Divisions which were required to meet the critical situation about Lodz in Poland which I then described to your Lordships. This movement of troops from West to East was continued through the first week of December, but the enemy in the Western theatre was left in sufficient strength to hold the elaborate system of parallel lines of entrenchments, and with the support of an effective though reduced Artillery to contain the Allied troops.

During the month of December the Allied forces have made progress at various points. Very gallant efforts have been made to take the enemy's trenches and to recapture trenches temporarily lost. The tide of battle has ebbed and flowed with varying success to either side. The French Army, in spite of the very unfavourable weather, has made noteworthy progress east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace. The operations have for some time, however, resolved themselves into a phase of siege warfare and every up-to-date invention for throwing bombs and grenades into the trenches has been constantly used. Our troops have been subjected to the hardships inseparable from a winter campaign, but, by the system of reliefs, the severe strain which the men have undergone in the trenches has been minimised. Our

soldiers, needless to say, have exhibited a constant cheerfulness and resource which redound to their credit.

Although, as I said, there has been a continuous series of trench operations, the only important engagement between the British Forces and the Germans was on December 20th, when the trenches held by the Indian troops were violently attacked at Givenchy. The Indians were, to a certain extent, surprised by the enemy and some of their trenches were captured, only to be retaken the following day with considerable loss to the enemy by the First Army Corps which had been in reserve. The line thus reassumed has since been entirely maintained, and the Indian units have enjoyed a period of relief from the trenches. Sir John French's force has been increased by a number of Territorial units and by another Division attached to which is a fine Canadian regiment.

In the Eastern theatre at the end of November the German Army, reinforced by troops transferred from the Western theatre, were able to extricate themselves, at great cost of life, from the critical situation in which they then were about Lodz. Assuming the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula, they succeeded in advancing by the middle of December to the line of the Rivers Bzura and Rawka, some 30 miles west of Warsaw. Despite repeated severe attacks, our gallant Russian comrades have for more than a fortnight frustrated violent German efforts to advance any nearer to Warsaw. German aspirations in Poland have thus suffered a severe check, and it is evident that the Germans now realise the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia and are especially hampered by their faulty line of communication. Their casualties, moreover, have been very numerous.

In East Prussia the situation has undergone but little change since the Russians succeeded at the end of November in driving the German Army from its prepared positions within the German frontier. On the right bank of the Vistula, in the Mlawa region, the German advance has also been arrested. In the first half of December the invading force was met by bold Russian tactics which compelled the Germans to retire behind the German frontier, and though Mlawa itself is once more temporarily in German hands, the right bank of the Vistula may be considered clear of the enemy, whose attempts to cross that river from south to north have been successfully repulsed.

In Galicia at the end of November Cracow was being bombarded, and the Russian advanced forces had penetrated nearly to the plains of Hungary. In the middle of December the Austrians, having been reinforced, assumed the offensive and pushed back the Russians some 35 miles. But this success was short-lived. With great gallantry the Russians have gradually forced back the Austrian right wing once more to the Carpathian passes. The Austrian retreat in the latter part of December has been marked by very severe casualties, and, in addition to vast numbers of killed and wounded, 50,000 Austrians are prisoners of war.

One of the brightest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievement of the gallant Serbian Army. At the end of November their situation was very critical. The Serbian forces in their retreat had been obliged to evacuate a considerable portion of their territory. Belgrade was occupied on December 1st by the Austrians, who were then making strenuous efforts to turn the left wing of the Serbian Army. Suddenly the Serbians assumed the offensive all along the line with startling success and completely routed the Austrian forces in a way which evoked our highest admiration. Belgrade was reoccupied by this gallant Army exactly a fortnight after its capture by the Austrians. In these operations the Austrians suffered very heavy losses both in men and material, and the signal defeat of four or five Austrian corps by their valiant opponents cannot fail to have had a demoralising effect both throughout the military forces of the Dual Monarchy and amongst its civilian population. Meanwhile, the Montenegrin Army had advanced into Bosnia and captured important positions in the face of considerable Austrian opposition.

In the Caucasus at the end of November the Turkish Army was being pushed back towards Erzerum, and during the first ten days of December advances were made east of Lake Van. Turkish reinforcements were landed on the Black Sea coast and operated against Batum, while the left of the Turkish main Army, also reinforced, advanced from about Erzerum in a north-easterly direction and is now engaged with Russian forces about Ardahan and Sarykamish. We received news last night of a Russian victory in the Caucasus which should have far-reaching influence upon all the Turkish operations which are being conducted under German leadership in the Near East.

In Mesopotamia our Indian Expeditionary Force has continued its northern advance from Basra and attacked the enemy at Kurna on the left bank of the river Tigris, defeating the Turkish troops, inflicting heavy loss, and capturing prisoners and guns. Since then the troops have consolidated the positions taken, and have been warmly welcomed by Arabs of the surrounding districts.

The much-talked-of advance of the Turkish forces against Egypt has up to the present failed to materialise. Certain bodies of Turkish troops under German officers have been observed by our air-craft to be attempting to penetrate the country east of the Suez Canal, but no large force has yet appeared, and there has been scarcely any contact with our troops guarding the Canal.

In East Africa our military forces are co-operating with the Royal Navy in carrying out certain operations against the enemy. An attack on the German position at Tanga was not successful, but we are now occupying certain points within German territory. Topographical difficulties, the want of water, and heavy bush form temporary obstacles to the further advance of the force which we are keeping in that field of operations.

Since I last spoke in this House the situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change. The sinister threat of a widespread rebellion, so cunningly planned and fostered by our enemies, has disappeared before the loyal and prompt action of General Botha and his Ministry. General Botha handled the military situation in a masterly manner which calls for unqualified praise, and in a very short time stamped out the rebellion—if, indeed, it is not an exaggeration to apply such a term to the misguided action of a section of the population. This result gives us great confidence in the future success of any operations the General may undertake. In the Cameroons a mixed force under General Dobell has advanced with success and occupied several important positions.

On our own coasts, on the morning of December 16th, German battle-cruisers bombarded for half an hour Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby. At Hartlepool a battery replied with some effect, though it was outclassed by the heavy guns of the cruisers. No military advantage was gained, or could possibly have been gained, by wanton attacks on undefended seaside resorts, which attacks had as their chief result fatal accidents to

a certain number of civilians, among whom women and children figured pathetically. The people in the three towns bore themselves in this trying experience with perfect courage and coolness, and not the least trace of panic could be observed.

These, my Lords, are the principal events which have taken place since I last had the honour of addressing your Lordships' House. The great initial advantages which the Germans enjoyed by reason of the numerical superiority and extensive war preparations of their Army are certainly diminishing, while the Allies are daily increasing those resources of men and material that will enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. Recruiting has proceeded on normal lines, and the anticipated decrease of numbers in Christmas week has given way to a rise which has almost restored the weekly return of recruits to the former satisfactory level. The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee has completed the distribution of Householders' Forms to inhabitants of country towns and districts, and, before Christmas, began to distribute to the large towns and cities. Over 218,000 names of persons willing to serve have been registered, and there is every reason to anticipate fruitful results from the valuable work which has been done by and through this Committee.

The Recruiting Department is also in close touch with Territorial Force Associations, municipal bodies, and Labour Exchanges, and everything is being done to facilitate the enlistment of those presenting themselves. It is worthy of remark that there is no better recruiting agent than the soldier himself, and in many cases a large portion of a man's leave has been spent by him in encouraging the youths in his home district to enter the service of their country. In the earlier stages of the war considerable difficulty was experienced and anxiety felt, owing to the dearth of officers, but I am glad to say that we have now been able to fill up the officers' *cadres* of the Expeditionary Force, and a considerable surplus of training officers is available to draw upon. It is not amiss in this respect to recall to mind the appeal which I made in your Lordships' House and to point to the fact that, since the war began, no fewer than 29,100 officers have been appointed to the Army.

Close and vigilant attention on the part of the War Office staff has served to cope with, and gradually to overcome, the difficulties of securing supplies and equipment for those new

forces to whose future activities we look forward with all confidence. The training of the Canadian contingent and the new armies has been carried on lately under the worst weather conditions; but, in spite of this, a great deal of extremely good work has been done during the past month. The discomforts and hardships due to storm and wet and mud have been cheerfully met, and both officers and men are imbued with one common thought—that of preparing themselves as thoroughly and as rapidly as possible to take their part in the field, where I am sure they will worthily support their comrades in arms.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE WAR AND LABOUR DIFFICULTIES

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 15, 1915

My Lords, for many weeks only trench fighting has been possible owing to the climatic conditions and waterlogged state of the ground. During this period of apparent inaction it must not be forgotten that our troops have had to exercise the utmost individual vigilance and resource, and owing to the proximity of the enemy's lines a great strain has been imposed upon them. Prolonged warfare of this sort might be expected to affect the *morale* of an Army, but the traditional qualities of patience, good temper, and determination have maintained our men, though highly tried, in a condition ready to act with all the initiative and courage required when the moment for an advance arrived. The recently published accounts of the fighting in France have enabled us to appreciate how successfully our troops have taken the offensive. The German troops, notwithstanding their carefully prepared and strongly entrenched positions, have been driven back for a considerable distance, and the villages of Neuve Chapelle and L'Epinette have been captured and held by our Army, with heavy losses to the enemy.

In these operations our Indian troops took a prominent part and displayed fine fighting qualities. I will in this connection read a telegram I have received from Sir John French :

> " Please transmit following message to Viceroy of India : I am glad to be able to inform your Excellency that the Indian troops under General Sir James Willcocks fought with great gallantry and marked success in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and subsequent fighting which took place on the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth of this month. The fighting was very severe and the losses heavy, but nothing daunted them. Their tenacity, courage, and endu-

rance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India."

I should like also to mention that the Canadian Division showed their mettle, and have received the warm commendation of Sir John French for the high spirit and bravery with which they have performed their part. Our casualties during the three days' fighting, though probably severe, are not nearly so heavy as those suffered by the enemy, from whom a large number of prisoners have been taken.

Since I last spoke in this House substantial reinforcements have been sent to France. They include the Canadian Division, the North Midland Division, and the 2nd London Division, besides other units. These are the first complete Divisions of the Territorial Force to go to France, where I am sure they will do credit to themselves and sustain the high reputation which the Territorials have already won for themselves there. The health of the troops has been remarkably good, and their freedom from enteric fever and from the usual diseases incidental to field operations is a striking testimony to the value of inoculation and to the advice and skill of the Royal Army Medical Corps and its auxiliary organisations. The French Army, except for a slight withdrawal near Soissons, owing to their reinforcements being cut off by the swollen state of the Aisne River, have made further important progress at various points on the long line they hold, especially in Champagne. Association with both our Allies in the Western theatre has only deepened our admiration of their resolute tenacity and fighting qualities.

In the Eastern theatre the violent German attacks on Warsaw have failed in their purpose, and considerable concentrations of German troops to attack the Russian positions in East Prussia, after causing a retirement, are now either well held or are being driven back. In the Caucasus fresh defeats have been inflicted by the Russians on the Turks, and the latter have also been repulsed by our forces in Egypt when they attempted to attack the Suez Canal. The operations now proceeding against the Dardanelles show the great power of the Allied Fleets, and although at the present stage I can say no more than what is given in the public Press on the subject, your Lordships may rest assured that the matter is well in hand.

The work of supplying and equipping new Armies depends

largely on our ability to obtain the war material required. Our demands on the industries concerned with the manufacture of munitions of war in this country have naturally been very great, and have necessitated that they and other ancillary trades should work at the highest possible pressure. The armament firms have promptly responded to our appeal, and have undertaken orders of vast magnitude. The great majority also of the employees have loyally risen to the occasion and have worked and are working overtime and on night shifts in all the various workshops and factories in the country. Notwithstanding these efforts to meet our requirements, we have unfortunately found that the output is not only not equal to our necessities but does not fulfil our expectations, for a very large number of our orders have not been completed by the dates on which they were promised.

The progress in equipping our new Armies and also in supplying the necessary war material for our forces in the field has been seriously hampered by the failure to obtain sufficient labour and by delays in the production of the necessary plant, largely due to the enormous demands not only of ourselves but of our Allies. While the workmen generally, as I have said, have worked loyally and well there have, I regret to say, been instances where absence, irregular time-keeping, and slack work have led to a marked diminution in the output of our factories. In some cases the temptations of drink account for this failure to work up to the high standard expected. It has been brought to my notice on more than one occasion that the restrictions of trade unions have undoubtedly added to our difficulties, not so much in obtaining sufficient labour as in making the best use of that labour. I am confident, however, that the seriousness of the position as regards our supplies has only to be mentioned and all concerned will agree to waive for the period of the war any of those restrictions which prevent in the very slightest degree our utilising all the labour available to the fullest extent that is possible.

I cannot too earnestly point out that unless the whole nation works with us and for us, not only in supplying the manhood of the country to serve in our ranks but also in supplying the necessary arms, ammunition, and equipment, successful operations in the various parts of the world in which we are engaged will be very seriously hampered and delayed. I have heard rumours

that the workmen in some factories have an idea that the war is going so well that there is no necessity for them to work their hardest. I can only say that the supply of war material at the present moment and for the next two or three months is causing me very serious anxiety, and I wish all those engaged in the manufacture and supply of these stores to realise that it is absolutely essential, not only that the arrears in the deliveries of our munitions of war should be wiped off, but that the output of every round of ammunition is of the utmost importance and has a large influence on our operations in the field.

The Bill which my noble friend the Leader of the House is about to place before your Lordships as an amendment to the Defence of the Realm Act is calculated to rectify this state of things as far as is possible, and in my opinion it is imperatively necessary. In such a large manufacturing country as our own the enormous output of what we require to place our troops in the field thoroughly equipped and found with ammunition is undoubtedly possible; but, my Lords, this output can only be obtained by a careful and deliberate organisation for developing the resources of the country so as to enable each competent workman to utilise in the most useful manner possible all his ability and energy in the common object which we all have in view, which is the successful prosecution and victorious termination of this war. I feel sure that there is no business or manufacturing firm in this country that will object for one moment to any delay or loss caused in the produce of their particular industry when they feel that they and their men are taking part with us in maintaining the soldiers in the field with those necessaries without which they cannot fight.

As I have said, the regular armament firms have taken on enormous contracts vastly in excess of their ordinary engagements in normal times of peace. We have also spread orders both in the form of direct contracts and sub-contracts over a large number of subsidiary firms not accustomed in peace time to this class of manufacture. It will, I am sure, be readily understood that when new plant is available for the production of war material those firms that are not now so engaged should release from their own work the labour necessary to keep the machinery fully occupied on the production for which it is being laid down as well as to supply sufficient labour to keep working at full power the whole of the machinery which we now have.

I hope, my Lords, that this result will be attained under the provisions of the Bill now about to be placed before you.

Labour may very rightly ask that their patriotic work should not be used to inflate the profits of the directors and shareholders of the various great industrial and armament firms, and we are therefore arranging a system under which the important armament firms will come under Government control, and we hope that workmen who work regularly by keeping good time shall reap some of the benefits which the war automatically confers on these great companies. I feel strongly, my Lords, that the men working long hours in the shops by day and by night, week in and week out, are doing their duty for their King and country in a like manner with those who have joined the Army for active service in the field. They are thus taking their part in the war and displaying the patriotism that has been so manifestly shown by the nation in all ranks, and I am glad to be able to state that His Majesty has approved that where service in this great work of supplying the munitions of war has been thoroughly, loyally, and continuously rendered, the award of a medal will be granted on the successful termination of the war.

LORD KITCHENER DRIVING THROUGH THE CITY TO THE GUILDHALL, 1911
By courtesy of the Press Photographic Agency

LORD KITCHENER AT THE GUILDHALL RECRUITING MEETING
By courtesy of Topical Press Agency

LORD KITCHENER WITH COLONEL MACLEOD VISITING SUBADAR MIR DAST, V.C., I.O.M.

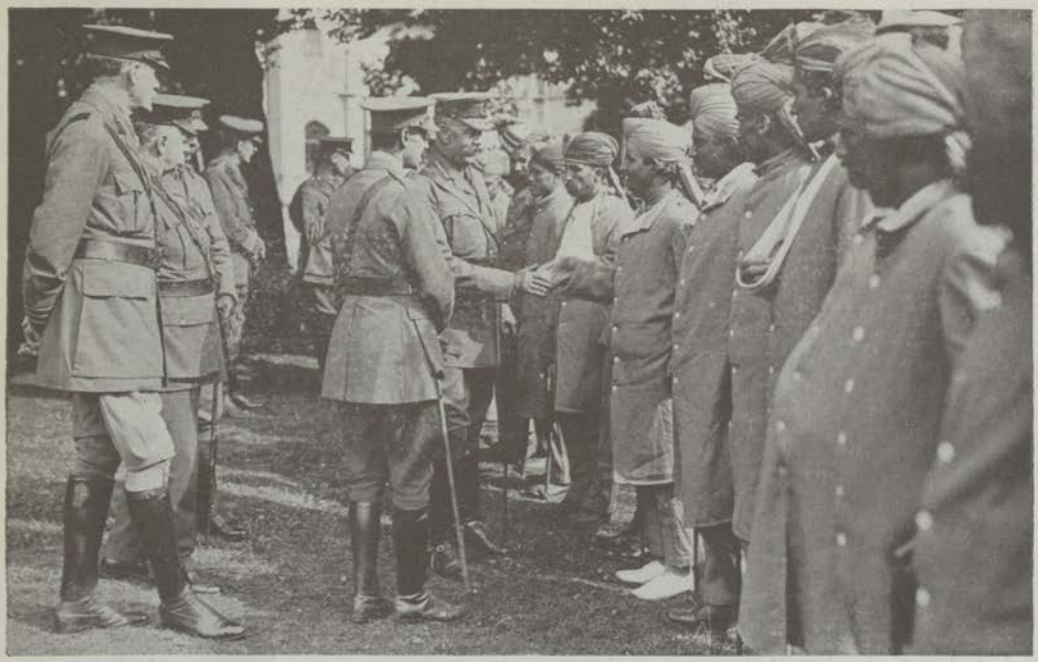
By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER WITH THE FRENCH WAR MINISTER INSPECTING TROOPS AT EPSOM DURING A HEAVY DOWNFALL OF SNOW

By courtesy of the Central Press

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CADORNA IN LONDON. LORD KITCHENER MEETING THE ITALIAN GENERALISSIMO

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.



LORD KITCHENER SHAKING HANDS WITH INDIAN SOLDIERS IN THE GROUNDS OF A HOSPITAL
By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

THE KING AND LORD KITCHENER AT AN INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT WINCHESTER. SOLDIERS LINING THE ROAD AND CHEERING THE ROYAL CAR
By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AND MR. ASQUITH EN ROUTE FOR THE ALLIES' CONFERENCE AT CALAIS
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER AT THE ALLIES' CONFERENCE IN PARIS
By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AND GENERAL JOFFRE AT THE CALAIS CONFERENCE
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

M. MILLERAND, M. DELCASSE, LORD CREWE AND M. ALBERT THOMAS ENTERING THE ALLIES' CONFERENCE CHAMBER IN CALAIS *By courtesy of "The Sphere"*

LORD KITCHENER LEAVING THE CONFERENCE CHAMBER AFTER THE CONFERENCE
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER LEAVING THE HOTEL IN PARIS AFTER ONE OF HIS VISITS
By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AND MR. ASQUITH CHATTING WITH A FRENCH SOLDIER IN FRANCE

By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER STANDING AT THE SALUTE WHILE THE NATIONAL ANTHEM IS BEING PLAYED. IN THE PHOTOGRAPH ARE GENERALS JOFFRE, EBENER, FOCH, WILSON AND DUBOIS

By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER AND VISCOUNT GREY IN PARIS

By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

LORD KITCHENER ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE FRENCH POPULACE

By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER WITH GENERAL JOFFRE AT A REVIEW OF FRENCH TROOPS. SALUTING THE FLAG AS IT PASSES

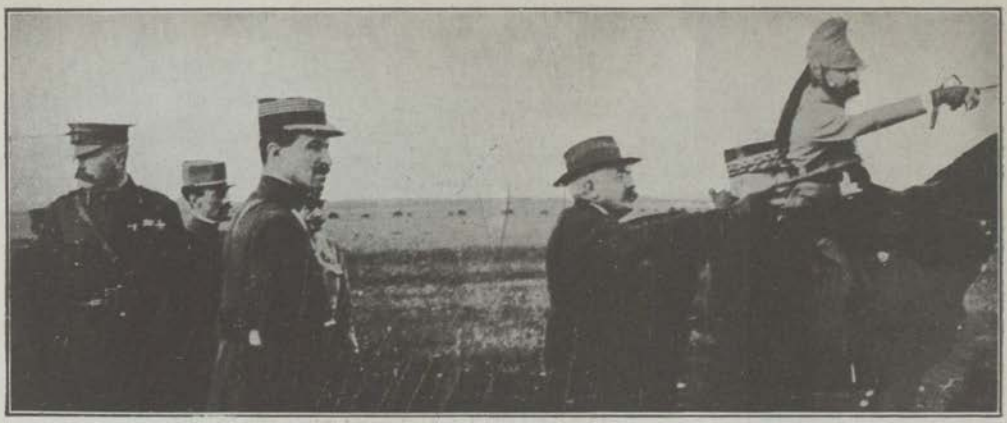
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER WITH GENERAL JOFFRE INSPECTING FRENCH TROOPS IN A TOWN IN FRANCE

By courtesy of the Alfieri Picture Service

LORD KITCHENER AND GENERAL JOFFRE IN A FIRST LINE TRENCH IN FRANCE

By courtesy of the Alfieri Picture Service

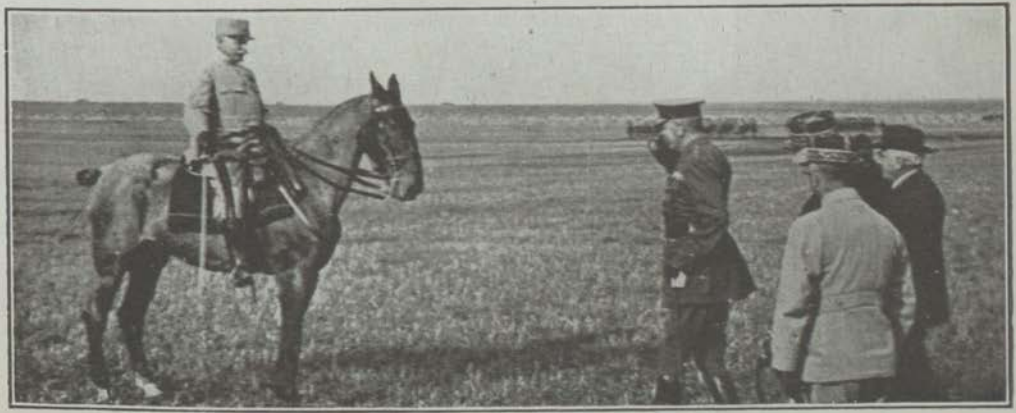


LORD KITCHENER AT THE FRENCH FRONT NEAR THE FIRING LINE

By courtesy of the Alfieri Picture Service

LORD KITCHENER MEETING GENERAL BARATIER, WHO WAS AT FASHODA AT THE SAME TIME AS LORD KITCHENER

By courtesy of "The Sphere"



LORD KITCHENER CONGRATULATES GENERAL JULIEN. BEHIND ARE GENERALS JOFFRE AND FRANCHET D'ESPEREY AND M. MILLERAND

By courtesy of "The Sphere"

THE BRITISH WAR MINISTER ON HIS WAY TO VISIT THE FIRST LINE TRENCHES IN FRANCE
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER WATCHING THE EFFECT OF SHELL FIRE FROM A TRENCH IN THE FIRING LINE IN FRANCE
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER PASSING ALONG A PROTECTED COMMUNICATION PASSAGE AFTER HIS VISIT TO THE TRENCHES
By courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE SITUATION

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 18, 1915

My Lords, there has been no marked change or decisive action in the various theatres of war since I last addressed your Lordships on the military situation. In Flanders the drying up of the ground and the improvement in the weather have enabled our troops, which have been strongly reinforced, to take the offensive. The action at Neuve Chapelle was fought with great gallantry and enabled us to occupy a considerable and, from a military point of view, valuable position which had hitherto been held by the Germans.

Towards the end of last month the Germans carried out a violent attack on that portion of the Allied front held by the French to the north-east of the Ypres salient. In order to succeed in this attack the enemy employed vast quantities of poisonous gases in defiance of the recognised rules of war and of their pledged word. Our soldiers and our French Allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which had undoubtedly been long and carefully prepared by the enemy. Full accounts have been published in the newspapers of the effect of the gas and the agonising death which it produces. The Germans have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases whenever the wind favoured or other opportunity occurred, and His Majesty's Government, no less than the French Government, feel that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which must exist for them if we take no steps to meet on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice.

The forced retirement in front of the heavy clouds of gas which preceded the German advance at Ypres resulted in the

left flank of the Canadian Division being exposed. The Canadians suffered severely from the poisonous fumes, but notwithstanding held on to their position in the most determined manner. This was, indeed, an ordeal to try the qualities of the finest army in the world, and all the more credit is due to the soldiers of Canada who, unprepared for such an attack, and exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly and with perfect steadiness withdrew their left flank to conform to the new alignment of the Allies' position. The Canadians, however, were soon supported by British Brigades pushed up, and the enemy's advance was thereby checked, and the Germans, whose efforts had cost them dear, were unable to press forward any further in this quarter. As a result of this retirement Sir John French decided to draw back his line from the salient at Ypres which we had occupied through the whole winter. This withdrawal was carried out with masterly success on May 3rd, and it was satisfactory to note that though an operation of this sort, in immediate contact with the enemy, is a difficult military achievement and usually fraught with heavy losses, no serious casualties attached to it. The Germans have since attempted furious onslaughts on our positions in front of Ypres, each of which has been repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

In pursuance of concerted plans between General Joffre and Sir John French, a vigorous offensive was taken by the French Army south of La Bassée and from Arras in the direction of Douai, while at the same time the British Army co-operated towards the Aubers ridge. We have all followed with admiration the forward movement of our brave Allies in their offensive operations, which have been marked by complete success and which are still proceeding with every promise and indication of further wholly satisfactory results. The attack delivered by our forces was at first not attended with the same immediate success owing to the elaborate arrangements that had been made by the Germans to defend their lines after their experience of our attack at Neuve Chapelle. But on the night of May 15th, by a renewed effort, the British forces drove back the enemy on a front of approximately two miles for a considerable distance and captured more than 500 prisoners. This action is also proceeding, and we hope, in conformity with the French operations, will achieve important results.

Offensive operations against the enemy's trenches demand, as we have known for some time, an enormous expenditure of

ammunition, both of our usual type and of the high explosive pattern that we are now making. Your Lordships and the country are aware of the energetic steps that have been taken to produce a sufficient amount of ammunition to supply the Army in the field. There has been undoubtedly considerable delay in producing the material which we at an early stage in the war foresaw would be required. This delay is due mainly to the unprecedented and almost unlimited calls that have been made on the resources of the manufacturers of this country. Strenuous efforts have been taken by all concerned to reduce as far as possible this delay in production, and I am glad to say that already a very considerable improvement in the output has been the result of the energy and good work of all concerned.

High explosive shells for field guns have recently been brought into prominence by comments in the Press. At an early stage in the war we took the preliminary steps to manufacture these new projectiles, and though the introduction of any new departure in munitions of war naturally causes delay and difficulty to manufacturers, I am confident that in the very near future we shall be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of these shells to the Army at the Front. In these recent offensive operations our losses and those of the French have been heavy, but the tasks that our Armies have accomplished necessitated great sacrifices, and the spirit and *morale* of our troops have never been higher than at the present moment.

In the Eastern theatre a concentration of German and Austrian forces, which took place during March and April to the south of Cracow, developed into active operations against the position held by the Russian 3rd Army on the line from Tarnow through Gorlice to the Rostoki Pass. These offensive operations by the German and Austrian forces were necessitated by the Russian success, after the fall of Przemysl, in the Usok Pass and in the Carpathians, which threatened to give entire access on to the plains of Hungary to a Russian invading force. The Austro-German offensive began on the night of April 26th by an attack in the Gorlice region, and a desperate battle raged for several days along the Russian front. The enemy's artillery fire, especially that of their heavy guns, was overwhelming, and the Russians, despite the greatest gallantry, were compelled to fall back. Further German forces were poured in to press the Russians, who, fighting with their well-known tenacity, retired

steadily towards the positions on the River San which had been previously prepared. The retirement in West Galicia led to a Russian withdrawal from part of the Carpathians, and the Russians now hold a strong line from the Eastern Carpathians to Przemysl, which place forms the pivot of their line, and thence along the San to the Vistula.

In Bokovina the Russians have made a counter offensive, and have driven the Austrians back from the River Dneister to the River Pruth. The German losses in killed and wounded in these operations have been undoubtedly enormous, and many thousands of unwounded prisoners have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

In connection with the attack on the Dardanelles forts a body of troops, comprising British, Australian and New Zealand soldiers, with a naval Division, and in co-operation with a French Force, landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula. With the assistance and co-operation of the Navy they have been able to consolidate their positions and to advance further on the lines they immediately captured. The landing itself, effected in the teeth of great natural difficulties, skilfully prepared obstacles, and armed opposition, was a masterpiece of organisation, ingenuity and courage which will long be remembered. The progress of our troops is necessarily slow since the country is most difficult. But the Turks are gradually being forced to retire from positions of great strength, and though the enemy is being constantly reinforced the news from this front is thoroughly satisfactory.

The recent operations under the command of General Botha in South-West Africa have been brought to a most successful stage by the occupation of Windhoek. The military ability displayed by General Botha has been of a very high order, and has confirmed the admiration felt for him as a commander and leader of men. His task was carried out under conditions of considerable difficulty, especially as regards transport, water, and supplies. All these have been successfully overcome, and the campaign has now, happily, entered its final phase.

In Mesopotamia our Indian soldiers have shown their value and bravery by attacking and utterly routing the Turkish forces sent against them. Sir John Nixon is following up the results of his victory, and the whole country is gradually being cleared of all hostile forces.

In my first speech in your Lordships' House I pointed out

that this war would be a long one and would demand great sacrifices. Those sacrifices have been cheerfully made by the people of this country, who not only immediately responded in vast numbers to the summons to create the new Armies required, but have since continuously supplied the constant stream of recruits which has enabled us to maintain the forces in the field and in training at their full strength and with effective men. Your Lordships have watched the growth of the new Armies, and have noted, doubtless, the difficulties which have confronted us in providing them with all the material of war they require. I cannot speak too highly of the men and of the devotion to duty they have displayed during the long months of training, or of their cheerful acceptance of hardships incidental to an inclement winter, which has provoked the admiration of the expert officers who have reported to me as to the wonderfully rapid progress made in their training to become efficient soldiers. I am certain that in the activities in the field which immediately await them these men will worthily sustain the reputation they have already attained at home.

I have said that I would let the country know when more men should be wanted for the war. The time has come, and I now call for 300,000 recruits to form new Armies. Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty I appeal, and I am convinced that the manhood of England still available will loyally respond by coming forward to take their share in this great struggle for a great cause.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON RECRUITING

AT THE GUILDHALL, JULY 9, 1915

Hitherto the remarks that I have found it necessary to make on the subject of recruiting have been mainly addressed to the House of Lords; but I have felt that the time has now come when I may with advantage avail myself of the courteous invitation of the Lord Mayor to appear among you, and in this historic Guildhall make another and a larger demand on the resources of British manhood. Enjoying, as I do, the privilege of a Freeman of this great City, I can be sure that words uttered in the heart of London will be spread broadcast throughout the Empire.

Our thoughts naturally turn to the splendid efforts of the Oversea Dominions and India, who, from the earliest days of the war, have ranged themselves side by side with the Mother Country. The prepared armed forces of India were the first to take the field, closely followed by the gallant Canadians who are now fighting alongside their British and French comrades in Flanders, and are there presenting a solid and impenetrable front against the enemy.

In the Dardanelles the Australians and New Zealanders, combined with the same elements, have already accomplished a feat of arms of almost unexampled brilliancy, and are pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion. In each of these great Dominions new and large contingents are being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of the arduous campaign in South-West Africa, is now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of war.

Strengthened by the unflinching support of our fellow-citizens across the seas, we seek to develop our own military resources to their utmost limits, and this is the purpose which brings us together to-day. Napoleon, when asked what were the three things necessary for a successful war, replied, "Money, money, money." To-day we vary that phrase, and say, "Men, material,

and money." As regards the supply of money for the war, the Government are negotiating a new Loan, the marked success of which is greatly due to the very favourable response made by the City. To meet the need for material, the energetic manner in which the new Ministry of Munitions is coping with the many difficulties which confront the production of our great requirements affords abundant proof that this very important work is being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner.

There still remains the vital need for men to fill the ranks of our armies, and it is to emphasise this point and bring home to the people of this country that I have come here this afternoon. When I took up the office that I hold I did so as a soldier, not as a politician, and I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would be not only arduous, but long. In one of my earliest statements, made after the beginning of the war, I said that I should require "More men, and still more, until the enemy is crushed." I repeat that statement to-day with even greater insistence. All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one hold good at the present time. It is true we are in an immeasurably better situation now than ten months ago, but the position to-day is at least as serious as it was then.

The thorough preparedness of Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for some forty years, has issued in a military organisation as complex in character as it is perfect in machinery. Never before has any nation been so elaborately organised for imposing her will upon the other nations of the world; and her vast resources of military strength are wielded by an autocracy which is peculiarly adapted for the conduct of war. It is true that Germany's long preparation has enabled her to utilise her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she *must* decrease, while we *must* increase.

Our voluntary system, which as you well know has been the deliberate choice of the English people, has rendered it necessary that our forces in peace time should be of relatively slender dimensions, with a capacity for potential expansion; and we have habitually relied on time being allowed us to increase our armed forces during the progress of hostilities.

The opening of the war found us, therefore, in our normal

military situation, and it became our immediate task—concurrently with the despatch of the first Expeditionary Force—to raise new armies, some of which have already made their presence felt at the front, and to provide for a strong and steady stream of reinforcements to maintain our Army in the field at full fighting strength.

From the first there has been a satisfactory and constant flow of recruits, and the falling-off in numbers recently apparent in recruiting returns has been, I believe, in great degree due to circumstances of a temporary character.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the response that has been made to my previous appeals, but I am here to-day to make another demand on the manhood of the country to come forward to its defence. I was from the first unwilling to ask for a supply of men in excess of the equipment available for them. I hold it to be most undesirable that soldiers keen to take their place in the field should be thus checked and possibly discouraged, or that the completion of this training should be hampered owing to lack of arms. We have now happily reached a period when it can be said that this drawback has been surmounted and that the troops in training can be supplied with sufficient arms and material to turn them out as efficient soldiers.

When the great rush of recruiting occurred in August and September of last year, there was a natural difficulty in finding accommodation for the many thousands who answered to the call for men to complete the existing armed forces and the New Armies. Now, however, I am glad to say, we have throughout the country provided accommodation calculated to be sufficient and suitable for our requirements. Further, there was in the early autumn a very natural difficulty in clothing and equipping the newly-raised units. Now we are able to clothe and equip all recruits as they come in, and thus the call for men is no longer restricted by any limitations such as the lack of material for training.

It is an axiom that the larger an army is, the greater is its need of an ever-swelling number of men of recruitable age to maintain it at its full strength; yet, at the very same time, the supply of those very men is automatically decreasing. Nor must it be forgotten that the great demand which has arisen for the supply of munitions, equipment, etc., for the armed forces of

this country and of our Allies also, as well as the economic and financial necessity of keeping up the production of manufactured goods, involves the retention of a large number of men in various trades and manufactures, many of whom would otherwise be available for the Colours.

In respect of our great and increasing military requirements for men, I am glad to state how much we are indebted to the help given to the Recruiting Staff of the Regular Army and to the Territorial Associations throughout the country by the many Voluntary Recruiting Committees formed in all the counties and cities and in many important boroughs for this purpose. The recruiting by the Regular Staff and the Territorial Associations has been most carefully and thoroughly carried out, and the relations between them and the various committees I have referred to have been both cordial and mutually helpful. The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee has done most excellent work in organising meetings and providing speakers in all parts of the country in conjunction with the various local committees It is impossible to refer by name to all committees that have helped, but I must just mention the work of the Lord Mayor's Committee in the City of London; of the committees in the several districts of Lancashire, where we are much indebted to the organising powers and initiative of Lord Derby; and of the several committees in Greater London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast. To these must be added the Central Recruiting Council for Ireland, with a number of county committees, as well as the Automobile Association.

The time has now come when something more is required to ensure the demands of our forces overseas being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men imperatively required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained. The public has watched with eager interest the growth and the rapidly-acquired efficiency of the New Armies, whose dimensions have already reached a figure which only a short while ago would have been considered utterly unthinkable. But there is a tendency perhaps to overlook the fact that these larger Armies require still larger reserves, to make good the wastage at the front. And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous and persistent; or one feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are

beckoning, with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic, to those who remain at home to come out and play their part too.

Recruiting meetings, recruiting marches, and the unwearied labours of the recruiting officers, committees, and individuals have borne good fruit, and I look forward with confidence to such labours being continued as energetically as hitherto.

But we must go a step further, so as to attract and attach individuals who, from shyness or other causes, have not yet yielded to their own patriotic impulses. The Government have asked Parliament to pass a Registration Bill, with the object of ascertaining how many men and women there are in the country, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five, eligible for the national service, whether in the Navy or Army, or for the manufacture of munitions, or to fulfil other necessary services. When this registration is completed we shall anyhow be able to note the men between the ages of nineteen and forty not required for munition or other necessary industrial work, and therefore available, if physically fit, for the fighting line. Steps will be taken to approach, with a view to enlistment, all possible candidates for the Army—unmarried men to be preferred before married men, as far as may be.

Of course the work of completing the Registration will extend over some weeks, and meanwhile it is of vital and paramount importance that as large a number of men as possible should press forward to enlist so that the men's training may be complete when they are required for the field. I would urge all employers to help in this matter, by releasing all men qualified for service with the Colours and replacing them by men of unrecruitable age, or by women, as has already been found feasible in so many cases. An acknowledgment is assuredly due to those patriotic employers who have not merely permitted but actively encouraged their men to enlist, and have helped the families of those who have joined the Colours.

When the registration becomes operative I feel sure that the Corporation of the City of London will not be content with its earlier efforts, intensely valuable as they have been, but will use its great facilities to set an example of canvassing for the cause This canvass should be addressed with stern emphasis to such unpatriotic employers as, according to returns, have restrained their men from enlisting.

What the numbers required are likely to be it is clearly

inexpedient to shout abroad. Our constant refusal to publish either these or any other figures likely to prove useful to the enemy needs neither explanation nor apology. It is often urged that if more information were given as to the work and whereabouts of various units recruiting would be strongly stimulated. But this is the precise information which would be of the greatest value to the enemy, and it is agreeable to note that a German Prince in high command ruefully recorded the other day his complete ignorance as to our New Armies.

But one set of figures, available for everybody, and indicating with sufficient particularity the needs of our forces in the field, is supplied by the casualty lists. With regard to these lists, however, serious and sad as they necessarily are, let two points be borne in mind. First, that a very large percentage of the casualties represents comparatively slight hurts, the sufferers from which in time return to the front; and, secondly, that, if the figures do seem to run very high, the magnitude of the operations is thereby suggested. Indeed, these casualty lists, whose great length may now and again induce undue depression of spirits, are an instructive indication of the huge extent of the operations undertaken now reached by the British forces in the field.

There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed—

(1) those for whom it is claimed that they are indispensable, whether for work directly associated with our military forces, or for other purposes, public or private; and

(2) those to whom has been applied the ugly name of "shirkers."

As regards the former the question must be searchingly driven home whether their duties, however responsible and however technical, cannot in this time of stress be adequately carried out by men unfit for active military service or by women—and here I cannot refrain from a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women, drawn from every class and phase of life, who have come forward and placed their services unreservedly at their country's disposal. The harvest, of course, is looming large in many minds. It is possible that many men engaged in agriculture have so far not come forward owing to their harvest duties. This may be a good reason at the moment, but can only be accepted if they notify their names at once as cer-

tain recruits on the very day after the harvest has been carried. Also the question of the private employment of recruitable men for any sort of domestic service is an acute one, which must be gravely and unselfishly considered by master and man alike.

There has been much said about "slackers"—people, that is to say, who are doing literally nothing to help the country. Let us by all means avoid over-statement in this matter. Let us make every allowance for the very considerable number of men, over and above those who are directly rendering their country genuine service, who are engaged indirectly in patriotic work, or are occupied in really good and necessary work at home. Probably the residuum of absolute "do-nothings" is relatively small, or at least smaller than is commonly supposed. At any rate it is not of those that I am speaking for the moment. I am anxious specially to address myself to the large class drawn from the category of those who devote themselves to more or less patriotic objects or to quite good and useful work of one kind or another. I want each one of those to put this question to himself seriously and candidly, "Have I a real reason for not joining the Army, or is that which I put before myself as a reason, after all, only an excuse?"

Excuses are often very plausible and very arguable, and seem quite good until we examine them in the light of duty before the tribunal of our conscience. To take only a single instance. Are there not many Special Constables who, being of recruitable age, are really qualified to undertake the higher service which is open to them. Perhaps the favourite excuse for neglecting to join the Colours is one which appears in various forms—"I am ready to go when I am fetched"; "I suppose they will let me know when they want me"; "I don't see why I should join while so many others remain behind"; "To be fair, let us all be asked to join together"; "After all, if the country only entreats and does not command us to enlist, does not that prove that it is not a duty to go, that only those need go who choose?"

Granted that legally you need only go if you choose, is it not morally "up to you" to choose to go? If you are only ready to go when you are fetched, where is the merit of that? Where is the patriotism of it? Are you only going to do your duty when the law says you must? Does the call to duty find no response in you until reinforced, let us rather say superseded, by the call of compulsion?

It is not for me to tell you your duty; that is a matter for your conscience. But make up your minds, and do so quickly. Don't delay to take your decision and, having taken it, to act upon it at once. Be honest with yourself. Be certain that your so-called reason is not a selfish excuse. Be sure that hereafter, when you look back upon to-day and its call to duty, you do not have cause, perhaps bitter cause, to confess to your conscience that you shirked your duty to your country and sheltered yourself under a mere excuse.

It has been well said that in every man's life there is one supreme hour towards which all earlier experience moves and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed to the great opportunity it offers and which most assuredly we must grasp *now and at once—or never.* Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing, shrink from nothing, if only we may lend our full weight to the impetus which shall carry to victory the cause of our honour and of our freedom.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE SITUATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1915

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1915

My Lords, during the latter part of the sittings of Parliament prior to the adjournment for the recess I did not think it necessary to address your Lordships, as current events were fully reported from time to time and no defined military situation presented itself which seemed to call for special comment from me. For the last few months the front held by the Allies in the West has been practically unchanged. This does not mean that there has been any relaxation of active work on the part of the forces in the field, for the continuous local fighting that has taken place all along the line has called for the display of incessant vigilance. Meanwhile our positions have been more strengthened, not only by a careful elaboration of the system of the trench fortifications that already existed, but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our lines. The Germans have recently on several occasions used gas and liquid fire, and have bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells, but these forms of attack, lacking as they now do the element of surprise, have failed in their object and lost much of their offensive value owing to the steps taken by us to counteract the effect of these pernicious methods employed by the enemy.

As the new Armies became trained and ready to take the field considerable reinforcements have been sent out to join Sir John French's command, and your Lordships will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops communicated to me. He writes :

> " The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient. Several units of artillery have been tested behind the firing line in the trenches, and I hear very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good, and they are quite fit to take their place in the Line."

These new divisions have now had the opportunity of acquiring by experience of actual warfare that portion of the necessary training of a soldier which it was impossible to give them in this country, and which, once acquired, will enable them effectively to take their place in line with the rest of the British Army. With these additional reinforcements, amounting to eleven Divisions, Sir John French has been able to extend his lines and take over from the French approximately seventeen miles of additional front.

Throughout the summer months the French have fully held their own along their extended line of front, and in some places, notably near Arras and in Alsace, they have made substantial progress. In the struggle around Arras in early June they captured the whole of the heights of Notre Dame de Lorette as well as a number of strongly fortified villages around this high ground, thereby securing an area of great tactical importance in view of future operations. In Alsace a number of dominating eminences have been wrested from the enemy, and have been subsequently held in face of formidable counter-attacks. One particularly commanding summit, which overlooks the left bank of the Rhine in this quarter and which had been the scene of continuous encounters for many months, has, after changing hands many times, rested finally in the possession of our Allies. The French trenches along the entire front have been developed and strengthened, and they now everywhere present a network of almost impregnable fortifications. Of this I have been able to satisfy myself during a visit which I was lately able to pay to our Allies at the invitation of General Joffre, when I was profoundly impressed with the high state of efficiency and the *morale* exhibited by the French Army. It was evident that officers and men recognised that the only possible termination to the war is to inflict on the enemy a thorough defeat, and that their resolution to do this was never firmer or more intense. Our Allies' aircraft have been particularly active. They have carried out numerous effective raids on a large scale, penetrating far into hostile territory.

Turning to the Eastern theatre, the enemy, taking advantage of their central position, since early in June, have been employing a very large proportion of their forces in strenuous efforts to crush our Russian Ally. In the prosecution of these operations, which we have all closely followed, the Germans, in addition to

their great numerical superiority, developed vastly preponderating artillery, which enabled them to force the Russians from their defences. The German objective was evidently to destroy the Russian Army as a force in being, and thus to set free large numbers of their troops for action elsewhere, but, as in the case of many other plans arranged by the German Staff during this war, there has been a signal failure to carry out the original intentions.

In the history of this war few episodes will stand out more prominently or more creditably than the masterly manner in which the Russian forces, distributed along a line of some 750 miles, have been handled while facing the violent assaults of an enemy greatly superior, not only in numbers, but especially in guns and munitions. The success of this great rearguard action has been rendered possible by the really splendid fighting qualities of the Russian soldier, who, in every case where actual contact has taken place, has shown himself infinitely superior to his adversary. It is these fighting qualities of the men of the Russian Army which have empowered her able Generals and competent Staff to carry out the immensely difficult operations of a retirement of the whole line over some 100 to 200 miles, without allowing the enemy to break through at any point, or, by surrounding their forces, to bring about a tactical position which might have involved a surrender of a considerable portion of the Russian Army.

Thus we see the Russian Army remaining to-day intact as a fighting force. It has doubtless suffered severely by the hard fighting to which it has been subjected during recent months, but the German forces have also had to pay a heavy toll for their advance into Russia, and who will venture to say, until the present grips are relaxed, which of the Armies has suffered the more? It must not be forgotten that Russia, with her vast territory, has always been able ultimately to envelop and annihilate the largest invading Armies. In this she is certainly no less capable to-day than she was a century ago.

As regards the net result, all that the Germans can place to their credit is that, at enormous sacrifice, they have captured certain fortresses. But our recent experience shows that the best fortifications and practically the only ones that can effectively resist the new machinery of war, are those which can be quickly dug deep in the soil. Such trenches to-day form better

defences than most of the carefully fortified places of which engineers until lately were so proud. The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt. Their advance into Russia, which at one time was carried out at an average daily rate of approximately five miles, has now diminished to less than one mile a day, and we see the forces which they boastingly described as defeated and broken troops flying before them still doggedly and pluckily fighting along the whole line, and in some places, indeed, turning on the jaded invaders of their territory and inflicting heavy losses upon them. The Russian Army, far from falling out of the fighting lists, as Germany fondly hoped would be the case, is still a powerful and undefeated unit, and the determination and confidence of the troops, fortified by an increasing supply of munitions, have only risen in proportion to the strain which has been imposed upon them.

In this momentous hour of stress his Imperial Majesty the Tsar has taken executive command of his Armies in the field. The enthusiasm created by this step will serve to concentrate all the energies of his officers and men on driving back the invaders, and preventing them from reaching any vital portion of the Empire. To sum up, we may fairly say that while the Germans have prevailed by sheer weight of guns and at immense cost to themselves in forcing back the Russian front, nothing but barren territory and evacuated fortresses have been gained; thus their strategy has clearly failed, and the victories they claim may only prove, as military history has so often demonstrated, to be defeats in disguise.

Towards the end of May Italy ranged herself alongside the Allies and commenced active hostilities. By a series of rapid and brilliant infantry operations their Army advanced and occupied positions beyond their frontiers, thus obtaining control of all the principal passes in the Carnic Alps and on the Trentino frontier. The geographical and strategical advantages previously possessed by the enemy were thus neutralised and the main Italian advance on many very strong positions could be carried out on their Eastern front extending along the whole valley of the Isonzo as far as the sea. The great difficulties caused by heavy floods and inundations were overcome by successful bridging operations of an extensive nature. The occupation of Monte Nero in this theatre was a most brilliant achievement, carried out by the Alpine troops with their well-known

skill and daring. The achievements of the Italian Artillery have been truly remarkable, and the manner in which heavy pieces have been hauled into almost inaccessible positions on lofty mountain peaks and in spite of great difficulties evokes universal admiration. Under the inspiring leadership of their King, assisted by General Cadorna, the Italian Army now occupies strategic positions of first-rate importance; the gallant conduct of the Infantry of the line in action impressed upon their enemies the great military value of the Italian Army, while the bold feats of the Alpine troops and the Bersaglieri when scaling the rugged mountain sides were a marvellous example of successful enterprise.

On the Gallipoli Peninsula operations were carried on during June against the Turkish position. Several Turkish trenches were captured, and our own lines were appreciably advanced and our positions consolidated. Considerable reinforcements having arrived, a surprise landing on a large scale at Suvla Bay was successfully accomplished on August 6th without any serious opposition. At the same time an attack was launched by the Australian and New Zealand Corps from the Anzac position, and a strong offensive was delivered from Cape Helles in the direction of Krithia. In this latter action the French troops played a prominent part and showed to high advantage their usual gallantry and fine fighting qualities. The attack from Anzac, after a series of hotly-contested actions, was carried to the summit of Sari Bair and Chunuk Bair, which are the dominating positions in this area.

The arrival of the transports and the disembarkation of the troops in Suvla Bay were designed to enable the troops to support this attack. Unfortunately, however, the advance from Suvla was not developed quickly enough, and the movement forward was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a-half miles. The result was that the troops from Anzac were unable to retain their position on the crest of the hills, and, after being repeatedly counter-attacked, they were ordered to withdraw to positions lower down. These positions, however, have been effectively consolidated, and now, joining with the line occupied by the Suvla Bay force, form a connected front of more than twelve miles. From the latter position a further attack on the Turkish entrenchments was delivered on the 21st, but after several hours of sharp fighting it was not

found possible to gain the summit of the hills occupied by the enemy, and, the intervening space being unsuitable for defence, the troops were withdrawn to their original position. Since then comparative quiet has prevailed and a much-needed rest has been given to our troops. In the course of these operations the gallantry and resourcefulness of the Australian and New Zealand troops have frequently formed a subject for eulogy in Sir Ian Hamilton's reports. General Birdwood and his staff have greatly distinguished themselves both in planning and conducting the operations of the Australian and New Zealand Corps, whose activities have been marked by constant success. Their determination to overcome apparently insuperable difficulties has been no less admirable than their courage in hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy.

It is not easy to appreciate at their full value the enormous difficulties which have attended the operations in the Dardanelles or the fine temper with which our troops have met them. There is now abundant evidence of a process of demoralisation having set in among the German-led—or rather German-driven—Turks, due, no doubt, to their extremely heavy losses, and to the progressive failure of their resources. It is only fair to acknowledge that, judged from a humane point of view, the methods of warfare pursued by the Turks are vastly superior to those which have disgraced their German masters. Throughout, the co-operation of the Fleet has been intensely valuable, and the concerted action between the sister Services has been in every way, and in the highest degree, satisfactory.

In Mesopotamia the troops on the Euphrates having been reinforced, the Turks were attacked and expelled from their entrenched positions barring the way to Nasirieh. A second position to which they retired was also carried. The enemy's resistance there terminated, and Nasirieh was occupied by our troops. In these operations the enemy lost the whole of their artillery besides large quantities of stores, munitions, and other war material. A few days later a reconnaissance showed that the Euphrates was free of the enemy for a distance of nearly sixty miles. Since this victory there has been no further fighting on the Euphrates, Tigris, or Karun rivers. Climatic conditions in this theatre of war have rendered the operations extremely arduous. The heat has been intense; swamps and marshes have rendered the country almost impassable; and the highly

successful issue of the expedition is due to the consummate gallantry and dogged determination of the officers and men of the force engaged.

General Botha has carried the operations in South Africa to a decisive and victorious end. After the seizure of Windhoek a flying force was concentrated on Karibib to clear the country on both sides of the railway, and, if possible, to surround the Germans who had fallen back to Otavi. This force occupied Otavi on July 1st, and meanwhile General Britz, who had marched with a force by a long detour through Otio, reached the eastern extremity of Lake Etosha, and the enemy, finding themselves completely enveloped and their retreat cut off both east and west, had no alternative but to surrender. On July 9th 204 German officers and 3,293 men fell into General Botha's hands—a fitting conclusion to a brief and brilliant campaign.

In East Africa on June 23rd a successful attack was made on the German port of Bukoba, on Lake Victoria Nyanza, when the fort, wireless installation, and shipping were destroyed, and on July 6th and 11th attacks were carried out by the Navy on the *Königsberg*, which had taken refuge up a creek with the result that she was completely wrecked. Several raids took place on the Uganda Railway, but the damage done has been trifling. Our patrols have shown considerable enterprise in carrying out reconnaissances all along the frontier, and various successful encounters have been reported.

As I have informed your Lordships, some of the new Armies we have prepared and equipped for the war are already in the field, and others will quickly follow them on service abroad. The response of the country to calls for recruits to form these Armies has been little short of marvellous, but it must be borne in mind that the provision of men to maintain the forces in the field depends in great degree on a large and continuance supply of recruits. The provision to keep up their strength during 1916 has caused us anxious thought, which has been accentuated and rendered more pressing by the recent falling off in the numbers coming forward to enlist, although every effort has been made to obtain our requirements under the present system. I am sure we all fully realise that the strength of the Armies we are sending out to fight must be fully maintained to the very end. To fulfil this purpose we shall require a large addition to the numbers of recruits joining, and the problem of how to

secure an adequate supply of men, and thus to ensure the field force being kept up to full strength, is engaging our close attention, and will, I hope, very soon receive a practical solution.

The returns of the Registration Act which will be shortly available will, no doubt, give us a basis on which to calculate the resources of the country, and to determine the numbers that will be available for the Army after providing for the necessary services of the country, as well as those of our munition works. Whatever decision may be arrived at in the full light of the facts before us must undoubtedly be founded on the military requirements for the prosecution of the war and the protection of our shores, and will be the result of an impartial inquiry as to how we can most worthily fulfil our national obligations. Although there has been a falling off in the number of recruits, I do not draw from this fact any conclusion unfavourable to the resolution and spirit of the country; on the contrary, I think now—as I have always thought—that the manner in which all classes have responded to the call of patriotism is magnificent, and I do not for one instant doubt that whatever sacrifices may prove to be necessary to bring this gigantic war to a successful conclusion will be cheerfully undertaken by our people.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON MILITARY SERVICE

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 5, 1916

My Lords, seventeen months ago I stated to your Lordships the broad principles of the military steps which I considered necessary to meet the emergency of the war. The scheme for augmenting our forces then set on foot was based on a definite plan to secure, by successive increases to our military strength, an Army commensurate with our power and responsibilities, with the proper complement of reserves and reinforcements necessary to keep up its effective strength in the field during the war. Further, we had to produce for the Army thus created the guns, ammunition, and military *matériel* requisite to maintain its fighting value. This scheme had to be developed under the system of voluntary military service existing in the country, and I must say that this system has given us results far greater than most of us would have dared to predict, and certainly beyond anything that our enemies contemplated. In the early stages of the war men responded to the call in almost embarrassing thousands, and until a few months ago maintained, by a steady flow of recruits, the supply of men we required in as large numbers as we could train and equip.

The *cadres* of the large Army we now possess having been formed, it is necessary to keep it up to strength in the field by a constant supply of reserves replenishing the wastage of war. Recently, however, the numbers of voluntary recruits have ceased to ensure the full provision of necessary trained reserves. Every effort was made by Lord Derby's canvass to repair this deficiency, and, at the inception of the scheme, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, gave a pledge in the House of Commons regarding the military service of unmarried men. It is now necessary to redeem that pledge in order to maintain the voluntary principle as regards the service of married men in the future.

So far we have been able to provide for the largest increase of the Army and its maintenance on a purely voluntary system, and I, personally, had always hoped that we should be able to finish the war successfully without changing that system, which has done so well and which has given us such splendid material in the field as the soldiers now fighting in the different theatres of war. I do not consider that the change proposed should be regarded in the light of any derogation of the principle of voluntary service in this country. It only affects, during the period of the war, one class of men, amongst whom there are undoubtedly a certain number who have but a poor idea of their duties as citizens and require some persuasion greater than appeal to bring them to the colours.

Whilst there are in the class affected some such shirkers, there are no doubt many whose reasons for not joining will be found valid, and I am very far from wishing it to be thought that all those to whom the new proposals will apply can be described by the term I have used for some of them. Many of these men probably have conflicting calls upon them, and will be only too happy that the Government should resolve the doubts which they have been unable to decide for themselves. In making these remarks to your Lordships I speak only as a soldier, with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war. I feel sure everyone will agree when I say that the fullest and fairest trial has been given to the system which I found in existence, and of which I felt it my duty to make the best use. We are now asking Parliament to sanction a change, as it has been proved that, in the special circumstances of this utterly unprecedented struggle, the existing system without modification is not equal to maintaining the Army which is needed to secure victory.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE SITUATION IN FEBRUARY, 1916

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, FEBRUARY 15, 1916

My Lords, the opening of this new session of Parliament seems to offer a fitting opportunity for me to review very briefly the recent operations of war in the various theatres in which we and our Allies have been engaged. The Austro-German attack on Russia, which was proceeding when I last addressed your Lordships on the progress of the war, having been brought to a standstill in September, the German Staff at once commenced to organise a campaign against Serbia. The object of this was to extend their influence over the Balkans and to establish a railway connection between themselves and their Ally, Turkey, on whom the presence of our forces in Gallipoli was having a decided effect, causing a great deficiency in both men and munitions, the latter of which they looked to Germany to supply. The French and ourselves were at this time bringing considerable pressure to bear on the Western Front. These operations culminated in the battles at Loos, in Champagne, as well as about Arras. Our offensive in these areas inflicted very heavy losses on the Germans and resulted in the capture of important positions by the Allied troops. The German counter-attacks failed to recover the ground which the enemy had been compelled to yield.

Owing to this continuous offensive action on the Western Front, considerable German forces were withdrawn from the Russian frontier, where the pressure was sensibly relaxed, enabling Russia to obtain certain successes and to hold the enemy well in check. In order, however, to carry out the German agreement with Bulgaria, under which King Ferdinand pledged his country to abandon her neutrality and to co-operate with the Central Powers in an onslaught on her neighbour Serbia, the preconcerted movement against Serbia was pro-

ceeded with. In these operations the Austro-German forces which crossed the Danube on October 7th took a minor part, by holding the defending Serbian forces south of Belgrade, while the Bulgarians attacked them on their flank. To support Serbia, and to enable Greece to send troops to the assistance of her Ally under the Convention which existed between the two Balkan States, the French and ourselves, on the invitation of the Greek Prime Minister, sent troops to Salonika, and entered the field against the Bulgarians in South Macedonia. The inadequate harbour accommodation and the bad railway communications through Greece and Serbia hampered the advance of our troops very considerably, and it was not until October 25th that a French force came into contact with the Bulgarians in the Strumnitza Valley. It was evident that the Serbian Army was not in a position to offer effective resistance to attack by superior forces in front and flank, and could not but be driven back upon Montenegro and Albania. The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians thus succeeded in securing the way for direct communication between the Central Powers and Constantinople, which was undoubtedly their principal objective in these operations. I may add, however, that, under the auspices of the French, large numbers of the Serbian Army are being reorganised and reconstituted as a fighting force in the island of Corfu.

In France and Flanders, since the capture of Loos and the forward movement in Champagne, the Allied lines have remained practically unchanged. Throughout the winter the *morale* of the French Army has been maintained at the same high level which marked it at the inception of the war, and it may certainly be said that the fighting qualities of our neighbouring Ally were never greater or more highly developed than at present. Although the Indian Division have been withdrawn from France and Flanders for service elsewhere, our forces in that theatre have been materially increased by no less than eight divisions of the New Army, and thus reinforced our troops, through the winter months, have been constantly carrying out active operations which have given no rest or respite to the enemy in front of them.

The activities of the Italian Army were conspicuous in October and November during their advance on the Isonza, nor have their efforts since been relaxed, although the positions occupied by the enemy are so strong as to bar for the present the develop-

ment of the forward movement which the splendid courage of the Italian troops is sure eventually to push home. I had an opportunity last autumn myself of seeing the indomitable resourcefulness of the Italian Army operating in a terrain presenting the greatest difficulty.

Notwithstanding the heavy blows and consequent losses which Russia suffered during the summer of 1915, and which would probably have overwhelmed any less tenacious and courageous people, her Army has been thoroughly reorganised and re-equipped, her armaments have been increased, and the spirit which pervades her forces is as high as at the outset of the campaign. The active co-operation of the Russian people in the manufacture of munitions of war exhibits very clearly the reality of their patriotism, and their determination to carry this life-and-death struggle, whatever its length, to a victorious conclusion.

The Austro-Germans having cleared the path to Constantinople of all obstructions, the political situation in the Near East was thereby gravely affected. The Turkish Army, reinforced by German supplies, was able to organise a movement of troops either against Egypt or to strengthen their forces in Mesopotamia, and at the same time were able to bring a far more powerful artillery attack to bear on our positions in Gallipoli. It was therefore decided to withdraw our troops from the peninsula to reinforce Salonika and Egypt. During the last week of December our positions at Anzac and Suvla were successfully evacuated with practically no loss. This military achievement has already been the subject of eulogy in both Houses of Parliament, and was only surpassed by the later strategic withdrawal from Cape Helles. Although when on the spot I had formed the opinion that this withdrawal could be accomplished with less loss than had been originally anticipated, the method of its execution by the competent naval and military officers in charge exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The Franco-British Forces operating in Macedonia were gradually concentrated in a strongly entrenched position surrounding the town of Salonika. Its line of defence was completed and occupied before the end of the year, and, in order to emphasise the principle of unity amongst the Allies, the supreme command of the forces at Salonika, both British and French, was placed in the hands of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Sarrail.

It will be remembered that during last winter an abortive attempt on the Suez Canal was easily brushed aside by a small British force operating in that neighbourhood. But as a more serious attempt has been threatened by the Turks to invade Egypt from the East adequate preparations have been made to defend the Canal. The Turco-German influence with the religious Chief, the Senussi, on the western flank of Egypt, has succeeded in inducing the Arabs of Cyrenaica and Tripoli to assume a hostile attitude towards us in Egypt. The first attempts made by the tribes have resulted in complete failure and disaster to them, and though this movement in the western desert still causes a certain feeling of unrest, the admirable loyalty of the people of Egypt forms an effective barrier to any penetration by these raiders into the cultivated areas.

In Mesopotamia our forces at the end of September, advancing up the river Tigris, defeated the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, and pushing on after various minor engagements, were at the beginning of November in a position threatening the city of Baghdad. The Turkish forces thus driven back had, however, received considerable reinforcements, and at the action of Ctesiphon, on November 22nd, showed themselves to be in such strength as greatly to outnumber our Expeditionary Force. A retirement from our advanced position, therefore, became necessary, and this was carried out under General Townshend's direction as far as Kut-el-Amara, a strategical point which he decided to hold until the arrival of fresh troops which were being pushed up the river under the command of General Aylmer. General Aylmer with his forces drove back small parties of Turkish troops, and reached a point twenty-three miles below Kut-el-Amara where the Turks had entrenched themselves. The Turkish position was attacked on January 27th, but proved too strong to be forced, and General Aylmer, who has been joined by General Lake, is now awaiting further reinforcements before renewing his forward movement to effect a juncture with General Townshend's forces. The behaviour of the British and Indian troops in Mesopotamia has been worthy of the traditions of our Army, and the operations, which have been hampered by the worst possible weather, will, it is hoped, before long reach a satisfactory stage. General Townshend has sufficient supplies at his disposal to maintain his force for a considerable period. The operations in Mesopotamia, which have hitherto been con-

trolled from India, will now come under the direction of the War Office.

In East Africa several small engagements have enabled us to extend our positions, and the Union Government, after their victorious campaign in South-West Africa, having offered troops for service in that country, General Smith-Dorrien was appointed to command the increased forces which it was proposed to employ there. Unhappily his health has prevented his retaining the command, which I am glad to say has been accepted by General Smuts, in whom we can have the utmost confidence in view of his varied military experience. In the Cameroons the combined operations undertaken by the French and British troops have brought that country entirely under the control of the Allies. In January Jaunde was occupied and the German garrisons were either captured or driven out of their colony. All resistance having now ceased and the enemy's levies having laid down their arms, the campaign in the Cameroons may be regarded as virtually concluded. It is greatly to the credit of General Dobell and General Aymerich, commanding the French forces, and the troops under their command, that this difficult country has been satisfactorily cleared of the enemy.

At the end of the year an important change occurred in the highest commands of the British forces in the field. Sir John French, on whose shoulders had rested the heavy burden of seventeen months' ceaseless activity in the field, having relinquished, at his own request, his post in France, was invited to assume command of the forces employed in this country, and to co-ordinate duties of first-rate importance which require the direction of a central authority. The country will feel that by his invaluable services he has placed us all under an obligation, and will rejoice at the honour conferred by the King which makes him a member of this House. Sir Douglas Haig has been entrusted with the task of conducting the operations of the British troops in the Western theatre of war, and his brilliant record and high soldierly reputation are sufficient warrant for the confidence in his success which his countrymen and our Allies feel in him.

I cannot omit to mention the important measure that has recently passed your Lordships' House enabling the country to call on the services of all single men of military age. We

have now some experience of the working of the voluntary group system, and we realise how seriously the numbers immediately obtainable are affected by exemptions. I would pay a tribute to the conscientious work of the Advisory Committees and Tribunals which have been set up to deal with appeals, and I am not without hope that when these appeals have been decided the anticipated numbers of men will be obtained. Time alone will show what increase the results of appeals will give us, but I trust on a future occasion to be in a position to reassure your Lordships as to the chances of our obtaining the numbers required. I would, however, seize this opportunity of again urging upon employers of labour that they should do their very best to release young men for service in the Army and replace them with older men, with women, and with men who for physical reasons have been invalided out of the Army.

In the future as in the past we shall have our dangers, our difficulties, and our anxieties in this great struggle, throughout which the splendid spirit of our troops at the Front and the calm determination of the people at home to support them to the utmost of their ability will enable us to look forward with complete confidence to a victorious issue which shall ensure peace for this and many succeeding generations

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE CIVILIAN ARMY'S PART

IN THE GUILDHALL, MARCH 1, 1916

If it be true, and it certainly is true, that this is a war of nations, then the whole nation is fighting, and we have two great armies, not only the Army in the field, but the other army consisting of the whole of the civilian population at home. As a representative of the Army in the field, I want to appeal on their behalf to the civilian army at home, for it is vital to the Army in the field that the civilian army at home should also strenuously play its part. The Army in the field could not last one single day without the efforts of the civilian population behind it. Our soldiers depend wholly on the civilian population for their food, their clothing, and the unlimited munitions and equipment that they must have if they are successfully to meet their enemies. Whether they can get all these vital things in sufficient quantities, and continue to do so, depends absolutely and entirely upon whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost economy in production, and the utmost economy in consumption. If men or women are not producing all they can by their labour or skill, or are consuming either in food or clothes, or anything else more than they need, they are making it so much the more difficult to meet the needs of our soldiers and our Allies, and therefore they are doing something to help our enemies to win just as much as a soldier who refuses to do his utmost on the field of battle.

It is not only money that our Armies require. We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers. Therefore we are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared, whether from industry, agriculture, or commerce. We want an unceasing supply of guns and shells, rifles and cartridges, and all other munitions of war. We want very large supplies of other military requirements, such as food, clothing, and transport. We want

to provide as much munitions, supplies, and equipment as possible for the use of our Allies.

The question is, How can we do all these things at the same time? How can we take millions of men from our workshops, farms, banks, and offices and yet provide not only all the things that the whole nation consumes under peace conditions, but also the vast mass of war material which now requires millions of men and women for its production? Now that our working population is so much smaller owing to the millions of soldiers in the field how can that smaller population produce vastly more? If those left behind are going to work only as hard as they worked before, and each man and woman is to produce only as much as before, and if all the civilian population are going to consume as much as they did before, then our problem will be insoluble. If everyone is to go on living as if times were normal, either we shall be unable to get all the men we require as soldiers, or we shall be unable to produce enough for our civilian population as well as what our Armies must imperatively have in order to carry through their tremendous task.

Hitherto, finding that we could not produce nearly enough for the wants of our Army and our Allies, and for our own needs, we have filled up the gap by vast importations from foreign countries. It is essential for the strength of our financial system, and for the maintenance of our foreign exchanges, that we should rely much more upon ourselves. We cannot possibly produce enough to meet all our ordinary peace-time requirements as well as our military needs. Therefore, either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in time of peace, or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them. Which is it to be? Are the civilians at home prepared to let their brothers and friends in the trenches sacrifice their lives and endure hardships of all kinds, and yet themselves not be ready to undergo the small sacrifices in the way of harder work, increased effort, and increased economy which alone can with certainty provide our armies with all that they require until the end of the war?

First, if we employ less labour in meeting the wants of the civilian population then we can release more men for the fighting forces. Secondly, if we import less for consumption by the civil population then we lessen the difficulties of sea transport. Those difficulties as you know are very great at present. Thirdly, by

importing less for the civilian population we also relieve the serious congestion at our docks in this country. Fourthly, by carrying less for the civilian population we also relieve the congestion on our railways. Fifthly, by a general reduction in the consumption of commodities by the civilian population we do much to limit the increase in the cost of living. Lastly, by consuming less ourselves we set free labour and capital to be employed in making what our own armies and those of our Allies need. Therefore the military needs of this country urgently demand the strictest economy on the part of all citizens of this country.

Let those who are making large profits and receiving large wages, and are therefore tempted to extravagance, remind themselves that such profits and such wages are only made possible by the sacrifices of our Navy and Army, and that money made at such a cost should be used or invested for the nation's benefit and not spent in personal indulgence. Economy in everything is desirable, and particularly of course in such articles as coal, food stuffs, intoxicating liquors, petrol and oils, tea and coffee, tobacco, and clothing of all kinds, especially woollen articles.

Economy is only one side of the picture. Both economy and productive energy are required of all workers, and both are of equal importance. If every man and woman work their hardest to produce everything the Army needs, then they are doing their bit. And if every man and woman receiving higher wages owing to the war or enjoying an independent income save all they possibly can and invest it in Government securities they are equally doing their bit. But if they do not work their hardest and do not save as much as they can, so far from contributing to the national cause, they are in fact directly injuring it, and also are hindering their friends and relations in the trenches.

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LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON RECRUITING

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 15, 1916

My Lords, I am glad that my noble friend Lord Derby, who has given me so much valuable assistance in the Recruiting Department of the War Office and has worked so whole-heartedly for the good of the Army, has been able to explain in detail to your Lordships what has been going on in his Department. Your Lordships will remember that last month I sounded a note of warning as to whether we should obtain the number of men from the groups and classes that we require for the Army, and I then asked all employers of labour to assist us by releasing young men from their employment. Since then we have been following the output from the group and class system, and I regret to say that my fears have been realised during the last month. The original estimate of our requirements for April necessitated the calling up of some of the younger married attested groups, and the deficiences of March will require the calling up of more groups earlier than we had hoped would have been necessary.

The production and maintenance of an Army of the magnitude we now possess has naturally revolutionised the whole industrial conditions in the country, and the tribunals have found it necessary to grant temporary exemptions to prevent the disorganisation of industry so as to give time to employers to provide substitutes either from men incapable of military service or from women. These time exemptions have naturally delayed our obtaining many men whom we shall eventually get. But, as your Lordships will agree, this does not help us in providing for our immediate needs. In addition to this delay in obtaining men there are unfortunately many men of those who have voluntarily attested, as well as of those who come under the Military Service Act, who are for the present evading military

service in the various manners described by my noble friend My noble friend has suggested various means by which the services of these men may be obtained, and the country may rest assured that I shall support him in his efforts, and that I endorse his statement that he has done and is doing all that is possible to obtain these men, whom I have not the slightest doubt we shall eventually bring in. But this will require time.

Meanwhile we need men whom we can train to meet the calculated requirements of the war. Married men who have attested should realise that, even if we had obtained all the single men that it was anticipated we should secure from the group system and the Military Service Act, we should still require a large number of married men within the next few weeks. Men have to be trained. The mere fact that a man comes up on a certain date does not mean that he is at once available. It requires many weeks to make him efficient to take the field. I would therefore earnestly appeal to the married men who have attested to place their patriotism and the national cause before any personal considerations and to come forward without hesitation and join the ranks. The position is an anxious one owing to the disappointing numbers joining for general service. As I have said, we are taking every step we possibly can to secure the single men, and we shall not rest in our endeavours until we have secured all those single men who cannot rightly be said to be indispensable in the national interest in their employment.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 23, 1916

My Lords, on this the final stage of the Bill it may be appropriate for me to say that its smooth and rapid passage through your Lordships' House will prove most beneficial to the Army. As soon as the measure has received the Royal Assent we shall be able to regulate the flow of recruits to the Colours, and get rid altogether of those sudden fluctuations in recruiting which were so prejudicial alike to military and industrial interests. Further —and I emphasise the point—the process of recruiting will now be carried out with the minimum possible inconvenience to the men themselves.

The idea has apparently been prevalent in certain quarters that for some wholly inexplicable motive the military authorities are prone to crowd and even to congest the ranks with men physically unfit to bear arms. No suggestion could be wider of the truth. Under the provisions of this Bill we can call up men for medical re-examination; but this power will be used not to absorb the physically unfit, but to secure the physically efficient. Some of these men are undoubtedly sheltering themselves behind certificates acquired in an unsatisfactory way or under a temporary condition of ill-health. The terms of this Bill will enable us to make use of the men who were discarded on account of physical disability for active service but who are suitable for home service, clerical work, and the like. In a word, the Bill, in purport and in effect, makes directly and unmistakably for equality of sacrifice in the national cause. The Army Council will, for their part, use every endeavour to render it as easy as possible for the men to be called up. We shall keep the groups open for voluntary attestation until the appointed date.

There is no doubt that the Armies in the field will welcome this measure with intense satisfaction. Generals and Staffs will

be able to count with moral certainty on their receiving the necessary drafts and reinforcements, and the rank and file will be encouraged by the thought that all their countrymen at home are prepared to support them to the utmost of their power. Our Allies also will, I believe, recognise in our acceptance of obligations which are undoubtedly such a marked departure from our national traditions that this country is prepared to throw into the scale without reserve the whole of our resources against the common foe. The conviction deeply and universally felt that we have engaged in a just war and the patriotism of our people gave us, under the voluntary system, a far larger Army than we could ever have contemplated. This Bill will enable us to maintain its numbers in a manner and to a degree not hitherto possible, and thus take our fair and full share in the great conflict on the issue of which our position as a nation and the future of our race depend.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH ON THE VOLUNTEER TRAINING CORPS

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 30, 1916

My Lords, the Volunteer Training Corps, as your Lordships are aware, owe their existence to the public-spirited efforts of Lord Desborough and others, who early in the war saw the valuable use which could be made of the patriotism of the many men who from age or private circumstances were prevented from joining the Armies then being formed. These efforts were recognised in a letter from the War Office in November, 1914, giving the new organisation recognition and encouragement. The War Office were not, however, in a position to promise any support in money or in kind from public sources, and care was taken in the letter I have mentioned to make this clear. In this letter it was stated that no arms, ammunition, or clothing would be supplied from public sources, nor would financial assistance be given.

Subsequently, at the commencement of this year, the Government went a step further and brought the Volunteer Training Corps under the Volunteer Act of 1863. Regulations giving effect to this step were then framed by which certain grants of money were made to assist the Corps in meeting the expenses of travelling and food for members who were called upon to perform certain services in which they could be of assistance to the Army. The Regulations also promised non-effective grants for men killed or incapacitated while performing services of this kind. It was, however, made clear that beyond these grants no assistance could be provided. Your Lordships will realise how essential it was for the War Office to assume this attitude. The expenditure on the Army is very great. We cannot look without misgiving at any increase such as would be initiated, for example, by the payment of a capitation grant for these Volunteers. We must also look at present with misgiving at any demands for arms, equipment, and clothing, owing to the difficulties of supply. The utmost that we could see our way to do would be to endeavour to find part-worn equipment and arms with which to fit out Volunteers who may be employed in the partial relief of Regular troops on military duties, such as that of guards, etc. That is the situation at present.

We can see no way of giving further pecuniary assistance except at the expense of the Army, which would have to be reduced proportionately. The Volunteers are all business men

and cannot undertake continuous military duties. They can, however, do work which is of importance, and this is being undertaken by rosters of members, from which men can be found for certain guard services. For this they receive pay under the Regulations. The Government have endeavoured to find more work for them which they can do under this system, but it is not an easy task, having regard to the limitations imposed upon members by the necessary calls made by their private businesses and other circumstances. The noble Lord behind me (Lord Charnwood) invites the Government to express a desire to use largely increased numbers, even to the extent of getting all available men to join the Volunteer Corps. I am afraid we have not reached that stage yet. We must find the work for them to do. Then we must look at the expense that would thereby be incurred, which, I can assure the noble Lord, is a very serious consideration owing to our enormous expenditure. In describing the work which he asks the Government to find for the Volunteers the noble Lord spoke of "work important for the successful prosecution of the war." He means, I think, work of a military or semi-military nature. But is it not a fact that in the present conditions the conduct of the civil businesses of the country is also important for the success of the war? May we not run some risk in encouraging the diversion from the businesses in which these men are engaged of energies which are available primarily for that work? May not the country's interests suffer in that way? I suggest that we must show considerable caution in dealing with this question. The present is not the moment when we should embark on schemes involving new expenditure of large sums, which can only be provided out of Army money if corresponding reductions are carried out.

At the same time do not let me be misunderstood. The Government recognise fully, and cannot speak too highly of, the work which the Volunteers have done and the spirit which they have always shown in offering their services to the country. The Volunteers have been most useful in meeting many emergencies, such as furnishing guards for munition factories, patrolling the coast, providing labour for digging trenches and other manual work, such as unloading trains. As I have said, they have set a fine example, and the country is both proud of and grateful to them; and personally I welcome the presence in the country of a large body of disciplined men who might prove of great service in the case of sudden national emergency.

LORD KITCHENER

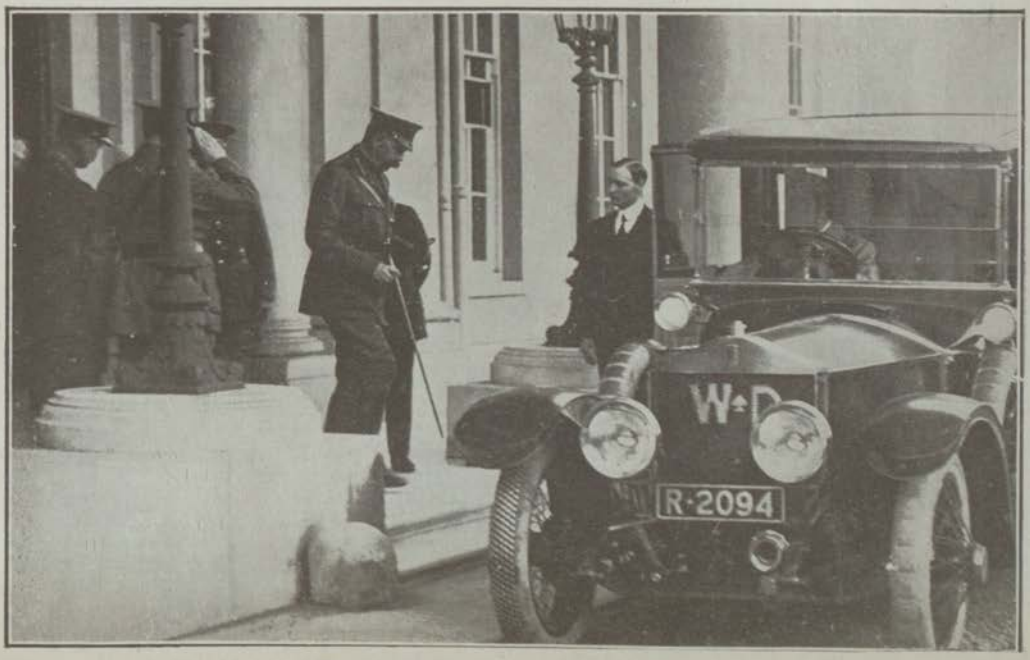
Photograph reproduced by courtesy of Hills & Saunders, Oxford.

LORD KITCHENER ARRIVING AT A LABOUR CONFERENCE

By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER IN MUFTI IN WHITEHALL

By courtesy of the Press Photographic Agency



LORD KITCHENER LEAVING AFTER A VISIT TO A MILITARY HOSPITAL

By courtesy of the Central Press Photos, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER SHAKING HANDS WITH THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE DARDANELLES
By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER IN THE TRENCHES DURING HIS VISIT TO THE DARDANELLES
By courtesy of the Central News Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER WITH COLONEL WATSON AND THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PASSING THROUGH THE COURTYARD OF THE SEDD-UL-BAHR FORTRESS

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER WITHIN 30 YARDS OF THE ENEMY TRENCHES. GENERAL MAXWELL IS IN THE FOREGROUND

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AND GENERAL BIRDWOOD COMING DOWN A STEEP SLOPE AFTER A VISIT TO THE TRENCHES

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

MAJOR-GENERAL DAVIES POINTING OUT POSITIONS TO LORD KITCHENER, GENERAL BIRDWOOD AND GENERAL SIR JOHN MAXWELL

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AMONG THE RUINS OF A TURKISH FORTRESS. THE SHELLS LEFT BY THE ENEMY ARE SEEN ON THE LEFT

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PASSING THROUGH THE FRENCH LINES AT SEDD-UL-BAHR

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER EMBARKING FOR ATHENS ON BOARD H.M. DESTROYER "LAFOREY"

By courtesy of the Central News, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER WALKING ALONG THE BEACH AT ANZAC ON HIS RETURN FROM THE FIRING LINE

By courtesy of "The Daily Mirror"

LORD KITCHENER AND SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON ARRIVING AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON ANZAC DAY
By courtesy of Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.

BROOME PARK, CANTERBURY, LORD KITCHENER'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER OPENING A BAZAAR AT BARHAM—THE ONLY BAZAAR HE EVER OPENED
By courtesy of B. and W. Fisk-Moore, Canterbury

THE KING ADDRESSING LORD KITCHENER AND THE 3RD RESERVE BATTALION IRISH GUARDS AT WARLEY BARRACKS ON MARCH 17TH, 1916

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

THE QUEEN PRESENTING BOXES OF SHAMROCK TO MEN OF THE IRISH GUARDS. LORD KITCHENER IS AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER ADDRESSING THE HOUSE OF LORDS FOR THE LAST TIME

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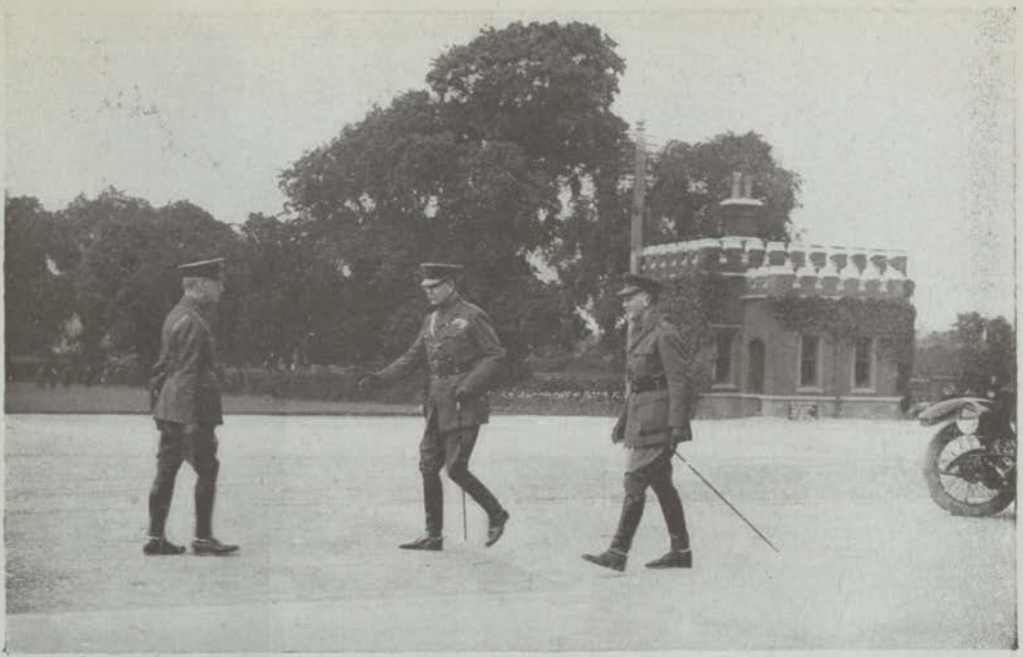


LORD KITCHENER ARRIVES AT THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. IN THE PHOTOGRAPH HE IS GOING FORWARD TO SHAKE HANDS WITH BRIGADIER-GENERAL CLEEVE. MAJOR-GENERAL WHIGHAM IS ON HIS LEFT

By courtesy of Brigadier-General Cleeve

LORD KITCHENER ON HIS WAY TO SEE R.E. CADETS BRIDGING ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH

By courtesy of the Sport and General Press Agency, Ltd.

LORD KITCHENER ENTERTAINING WOUNDED AT BROOME PARK

By courtesy of "The Daily Sketch"

LORD KITCHENER LEAVING THE WAR OFFICE TO MEET HIS HOUSE OF COMMONS CRITICS
By courtesy of the Press Photographic Agency

LORD KITCHENER AND LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FITZGERALD (HIS PERSONAL MILITARY SECRETARY) IN WHITEHALL

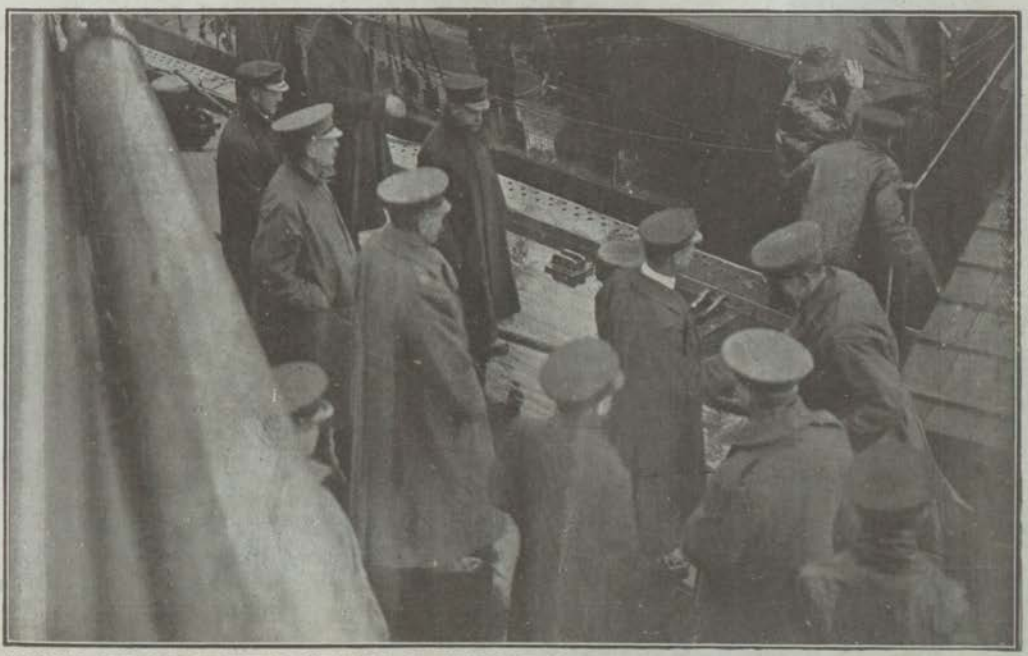
By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

LORD KITCHENER IN HIS ROOM AT THE WAR OFFICE

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Sphere"

LORD KITCHENER COMING ON BOARD THE "IRON DUKE" FROM THE DESTROYER ON THE DAY HE WAS DROWNED

By courtesy of Albert Hanns, Master-at-Arms



ADMIRAL JELLICOE RECEIVING MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AS THEY COME ON BOARD. LORD KITCHENER IS JUST BEHIND HIM

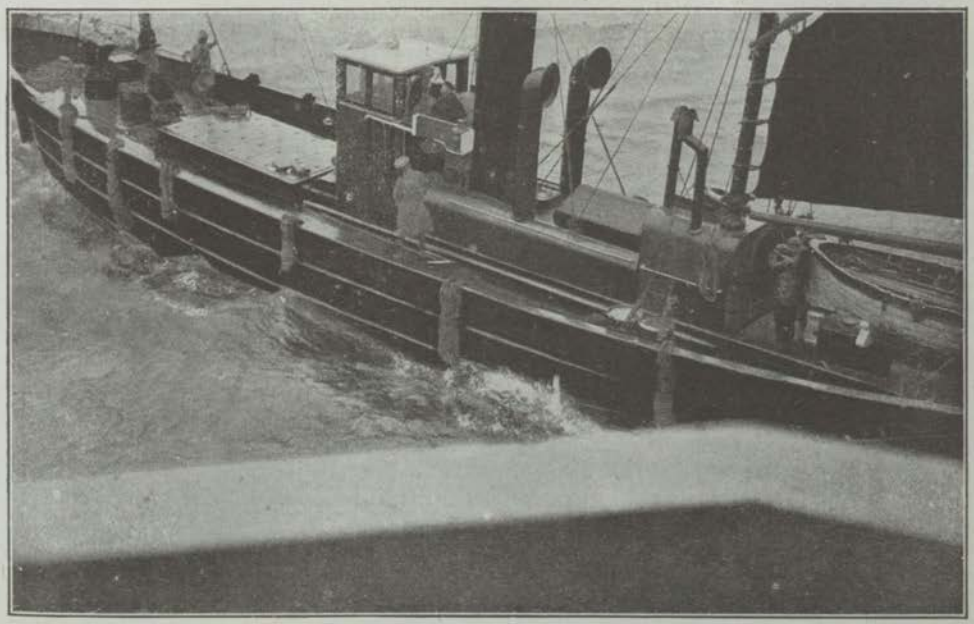
By courtesy of Albert Hanns, Master-at-Arms

LORD KITCHENER WITH ADMIRAL JELLICOE BEING SHOWN ROUND THE "IRON DUKE" BY THE FLAG CAPTAIN ON THE DAY HE WAS DROWNED

By courtesy of Albert Hanns, Master-at-Arms

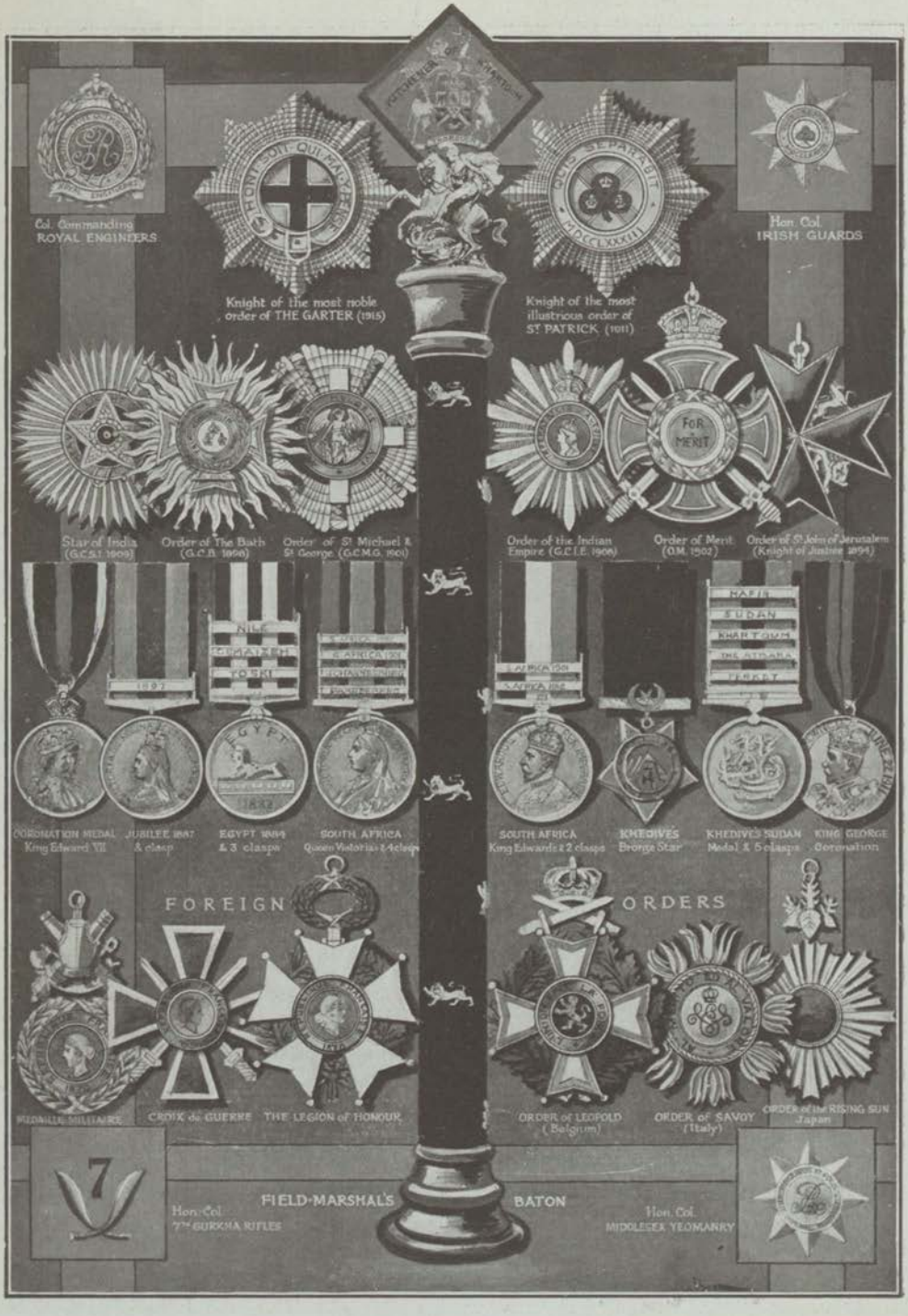
LORD KITCHENER AND STAFF ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR THE "HAMPSHIRE." ADMIRALS MADDEN AND JELLICOE ARE SEEN ON THE GANGWAY

By courtesy of Albert Hanns, Master-at-Arms



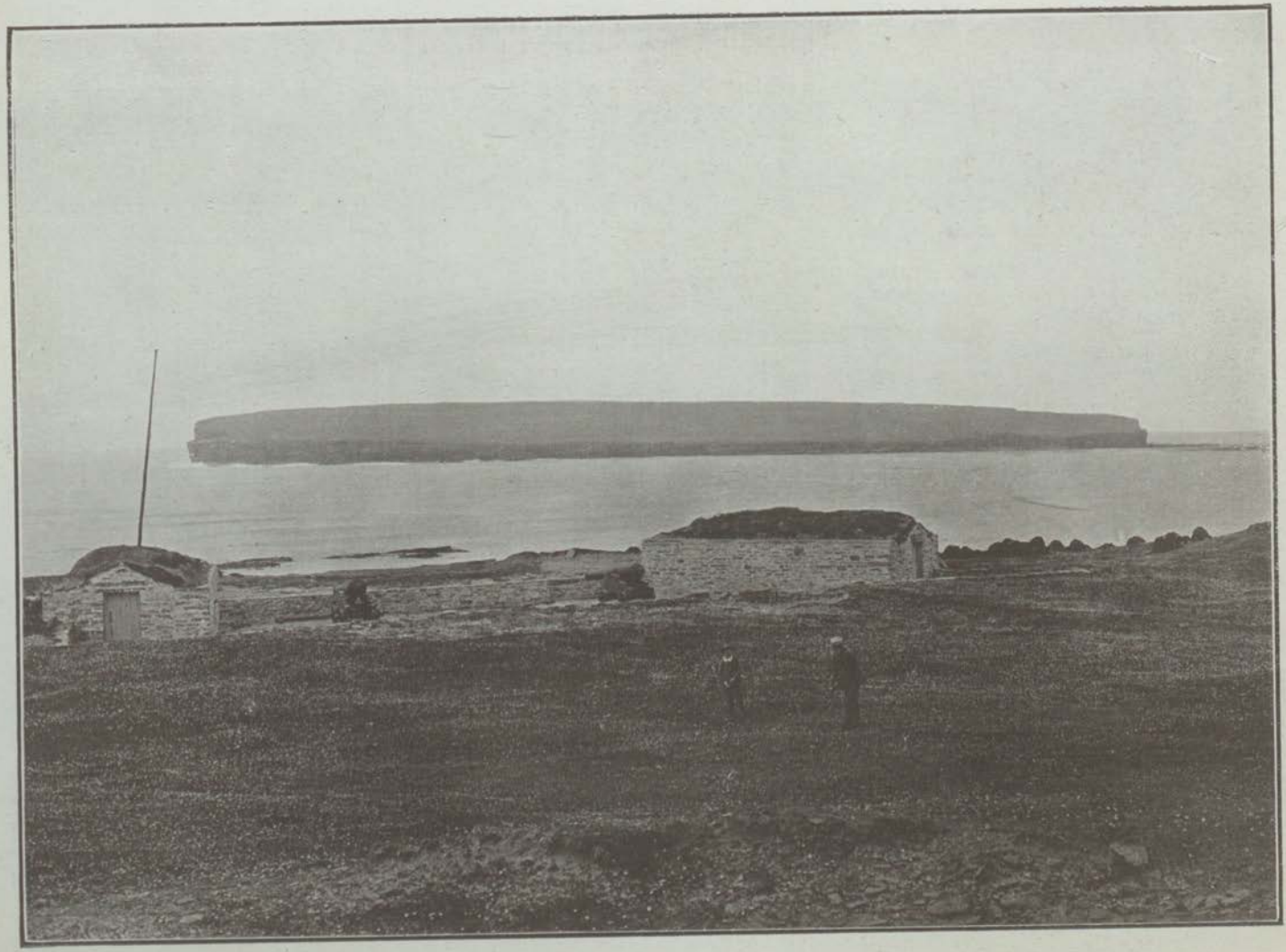
THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DRIFTER IN WHICH LORD KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF LEFT THE "IRON DUKE" FOR THE "HAMPSHIRE" WAS TAKEN JUST BEFORE THEY WENT ON BOARD

By courtesy of Albert Hanns, Master-at-Arms


Col. Commanding
ROYAL ENGINEERS
Hon. Col.
IRISH GUARDS
Knight of the most noble order of THE GARTER (1915)
Knight of the most illustrious order of ST. PATRICK (1911)
Star of India (G.C.S.I. 1909)
Order of The Bath (G.C.B. 1898)
Order of St. Michael & St. George. (G.C.M.G. 1901)
Order of the Indian Empire (G.C.I.E. 1909)
Order of Merit (O.M. 1902)
Order of St. John of Jerusalem (Knight of Justice 1894)
FOR MERIT
CORONATION MEDAL King Edward VII
JUBILEE 1887 1 clasp
EGYPT 1884 & 3 clasps
SOUTH AFRICA Queen Victoria's 4 clasps
SOUTH AFRICA King Edward's 2 clasps
KHEDIVES Bronze Star
KHEDIVES SUDAN Medal & 5 clasps
KING GEORGE Coronation
FOREIGN ORDERS
MEDAILLE MILITAIRE
CROIX de GUERRE
THE LEGION of HONOUR
ORDER of LEOPOLD (Belgium)
ORDER of SAVOY (Italy)
ORDER of the RISING SUN Japan
FIELD-MARSHAL'S BATON
Hon. Col. 7th GURKHA RIFLES
Hon. Col. MIDDLESEX YEOMANRY

LORD KITCHENER'S DECORATIONS

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Sphere"



THE BROUGH OF BIRSAY, NEAR WHICH THE "HAMPSHIRE" SANK

By courtesy of Valentine, Dundee

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE "HAMPSHIRE"

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

ONE OF THE LATEST PORTRAITS OF LORD KITCHENER

By courtesy of Elliott and Fry

THE LOST CHIEF.

IN MEMORY OF FIELD-MARSHAL EARL KITCHENER, MAKER OF ARMIES.

Reproduced by courtesy of the Proprietors of "Punch."

LORD KITCHENER MEMORIAL SERVICE IN PRETORIA, ATTENDED BY 12,000 PEOPLE

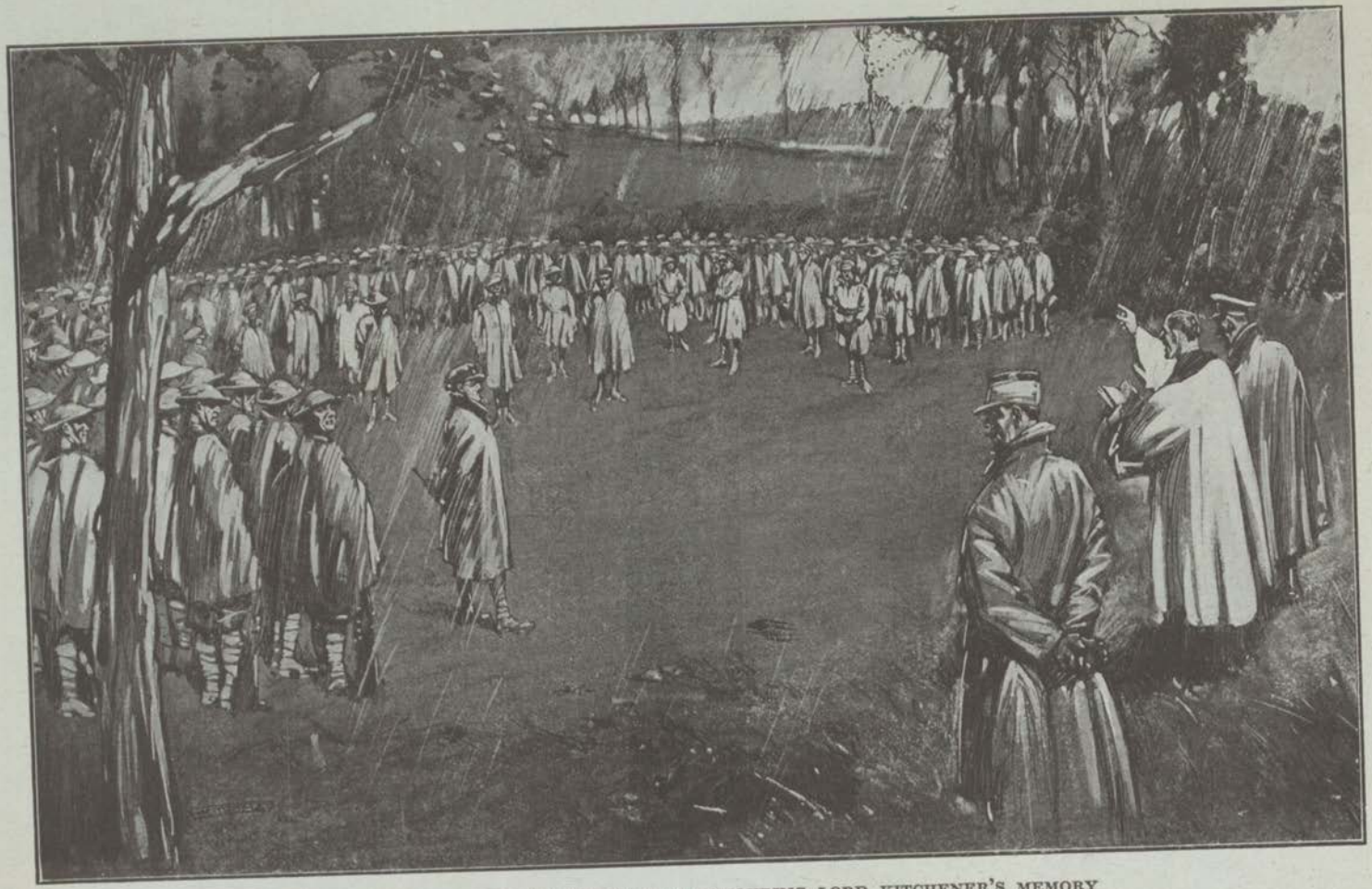
By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

THE STATUE OF LORD KITCHENER AT CALCUTTA DECORATED WITH MEMORIAL WREATHS

By courtesy of "The Statesman"

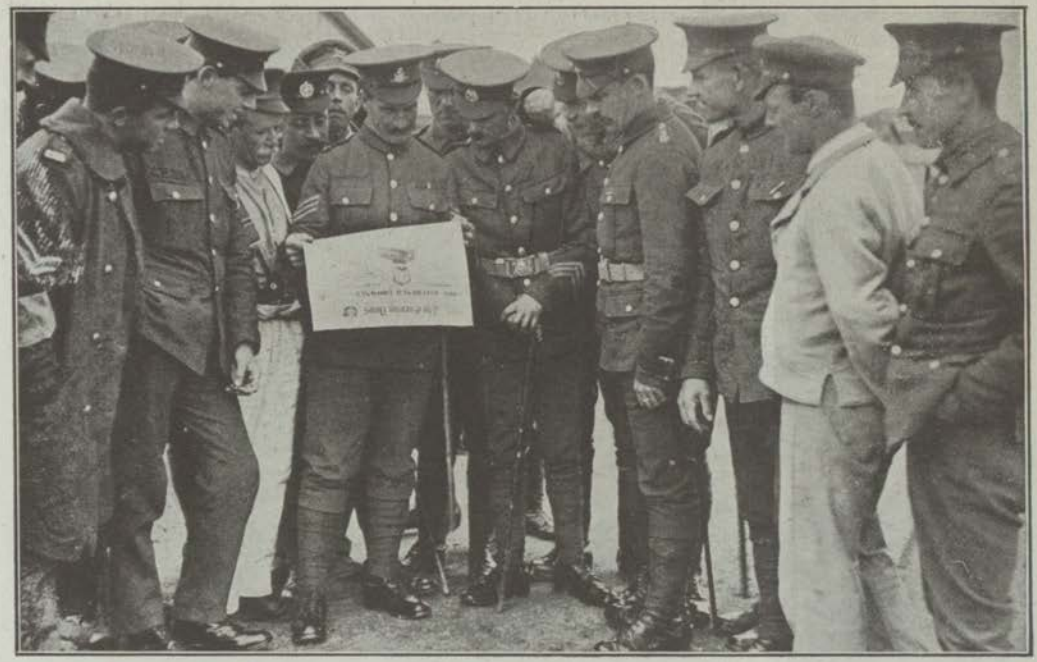
THE OPEN-AIR MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD AT PORTSMOUTH IN HONOUR OF THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE "HAMPSHIRE"

By courtesy of Cribb, Southsea



TROOPS JUST OUT OF THE TRENCHES HONOURING LORD KITCHENER'S MEMORY

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"



HOW THE TRAGIC NEWS OF LORD KITCHENER'S DEATH WAS RECEIVED IN CAMP "SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND"

By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

PART OF THE CROWD IN LUDGATE HILL ON THE OCCASION OF THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

By courtesy of "The Daily Sketch"

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN ON THEIR WAY TO ST. PAUL'S TO ATTEND THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR MAJESTIES AT ST. PAUL'S

By courtesy of the Topical Press Agency

SCENE INSIDE ST. PAUL'S

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Sphere"

"THE LAST POST." MEMORIAL SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S

Drawing reproduced by courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN LEAVING ST. PAUL'S AFTER THE MEMORIAL SERVICE

By courtesy of the London News Agency

THE NEW LORD KITCHENER—THE LATE LORD KITCHENER'S ELDER BROTHER

By courtesy of "The Illustrated London News"

LORD KITCHENER

BY

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE

VISCOUNT FRENCH

THE PRIME MINISTER

THE RIGHT HON. A. BONAR LAW, M.P.

G. J. WARDLE, M.P.

From Speeches delivered in the
House of Lords and the House of Commons
on June 20 *and* 21, 1916

TRIBUTES

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.

Lord Kitchener's name will live in history above all else as that of a great soldier who was able by his personal influence to convert the modest Expeditionary Army which we had maintained to provide for the contingency of operations beyond these shores into a great host numbered not by tens or by hundreds of thousands, but by millions—the great host which is at this moment fighting the battle of liberty and good faith and upholding the honour of the Empire in a hundred battlefields all over the world. That was, indeed, a great triumph for the voluntary system, in which Lord Kitchener was a firm believer and which we know that he abandoned with reluctance only when it became clear that it would not give us all that sufficed for our national needs. The magnitude of his performance has been realised by our Allies, by our Dominions beyond the seas, and by the whole civilised world, and it is no exaggeration to say that what he did required a touch of the enchanter's wand which no one else could have wielded but Lord Kitchener himself.

In this House we thought of him as one of ourselves. He was deeply convinced—he has told me so more than once—that he was no Parliamentarian, and preferred to leave it to others to debate the affairs of the Department which he administered. But some of us have, nevertheless, upon occasion been able to observe that he could, when necessary, display a very considerable command of effective language, that in council he was well able to make his own case, and I believe he has been known

to do so and not without success even when he was compelled to use a language not his own. In that connection I think we may bear in mind that one of the latest occasions on which he took part in public discussion was the occasion of that remarkable interview which took place between him and a number of Members of the House of Commons—an ordeal which anyone who has had to attempt it himself will say is a pretty severe ordeal for any public man. From that ordeal he emerged with marked success. In this House his intervention was rather rare, and yet amongst the impressions of the House of Lords which some of us will carry away and not forget, one of the most unforgettable is probably that of Lord Kitchener's commanding figure as he stood at this table, not ashamed to rely upon the copious notes which he used to bring down with him when he was to make one of those businesslike statements to which your lordships listened with rapt attention, and every line and sentence of which were scanned anxiously and attentively out of doors.

Of the manner of his death I cannot venture to say much. It is difficult to conceive a more impressive ending to a great and noble career. Whether it is the end which he would himself have desired I cannot take on myself to say. If any one of us had been asked what kind of an end we desired for his life, I suppose we should have said that we wished him to be spared to see the glorious conclusion of this great war, to be spared when the war is over to take part in the solution of the many difficult problems which will present themselves for the consideration of our statesmen, and perhaps, after that, to a peaceful old age spent in that country home to which he was so devotedly attached, and which, I am inclined to think, afforded him the only distraction which he allowed himself during the strenuous years of his life. But it was otherwise ordered.

Some master of our language will one day describe appropriately the departure of the gallant Field-Marshal, amidst the gloom and the fury of a northern tempest, on the errand which was to be his last. All that we can conjecture, and we do so with confidence, is that he met his end bravely when it came.

Truly, it was a great and dignified exit from the stage on which he had played so prominent a part during the long years of his life. I ask your leave to bear witness in this House to the esteem in which we held Lord Kitchener while he lived, to the regret with which we regard his untimely loss, and to the honour in which we held him.

VISCOUNT FRENCH, G.C.B., O.M.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Army in France my relation with the late Secretary of State for War was constant, and I am anxious to place on record that no effort was ever spared by him to supply all my demands.

I knew well the difficulties which lay in his way, not only in providing the necessary men and material for the Expeditionary Force in a war which was not of our seeking and which has increased to quite unexpected magnitude, but also in the immediate and colossal expansion which the military forces have necessarily undergone. Lord Kitchener faced these difficulties with characteristic determination, and the evidence of the debt which the nation owes him is to be found in the magnificent armies which are now defending our interests all over the world.

It would be idle to pretend that in the past two years I have always seen eye to eye with the great Field-Marshal who has been taken from us, but such divergence of opinion as occurred in no way interfered with the national interests nor did it ever shake my confidence in Lord Kitchener's will, power, and ability to meet the heavy demands I had to make upon him. Many noble lords in the House can speak with much greater eloquence and much greater authority of Lord Kitchener as a Cabinet Minister. Personally, I prefer to keep him always in my mind as the great and glorious soldier which I knew him to be.

For nearly three years in the South African War I was closely associated with him and enjoyed his intimate friendship and confidence. As Commander of the Cavalry Division during the first part of that war, I shall never forget the help I derived

from his invaluable counsel and support when he was Chief of the Staff to Lord Roberts, but it was after he came to assume the Chief Command and I occupied a post of considerable responsibility under him that I learnt his value as a Commander in the field and a leader of men. He inspired us all with the utmost confidence, we relied implicitly upon him to lead us to victory, we knew we were assured of his utmost help and support in trouble and difficulty, and that he would give us the fullest measure of credit in success. I am very fortunate in the possession of many of his private letters, and I could quote numerous examples of the truth of what I say.

At that time and during subsequent years I became so impressed by his great qualities, and my estimate of him was so high, that when at the outbreak of the present war I had reason to believe that I had been selected for the Chief Command in the field, I went to Lord Kitchener very early one morning and urged him to see the Prime Minister and endeavour to arrange that he himself should take the place and that I should accompany him as his Chief of the Staff. Although at that moment he had no idea of taking over the position of Secretary of State for War I could not prevail upon him to do this.

The nation have, indeed, suffered a grievous loss, and the finest monument they can erect to this great man's memory is to clothe themselves in the spirit of determination and concentration of effort which characterised his long and valuable public career.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Prime Minister

I beg to move, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider an humble Address to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will give directions that a monument be erected at the public charge to the memory of the late Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, with an inscription expressing the admiration of this House for his illustrious military career and its gratitude for his devoted services to the State."

When the House adjourned for the Whitsuntide Recess Lord Kitchener had just received a strong and unmistakable expression of its confidence, and the next day he met in private conference a large number of its Members, including some of his most persistent and, as it then seemed, irreconcilable critics, with the result that he and they parted on terms not only of mutual respect, but of complete understanding. I am glad to remember that at our last interview he expressed his pleasure at what had happened, and his hope that this was the first step in a relationship of growing confidence and sympathy. When he said farewell, after nearly two years of daily intercourse, which had gone on through all the strain and stress of the War, there was no thought on either side of more than a temporary parting—no foreshadowing of a separation which neither time nor space can bridge. Providence, in its wisdom, was preparing for him sudden release from his burden of care and toil. We who for the moment remain—those of us in particular who shared, as I did, his counsels in the greatest emergencies of our time, with ever-growing intimacy and fullness—can only bow our heads before the Supreme Will with whom are the issues of life and death Lord Kitchener, in whatever environment of circumstance or condition he might have been placed, would have been, as he was always and everywhere, a great and a dominant personality. He was tried in many different ordeals, and he always survived and conquered the test. He began his career in the Royal Engineers without any advantage either of birth or of favour.

I remember well, about a year ago, when we were talking one day of the importance of promoting young officers who had distinguished themselves in war, he told me that he himself had been for, I think, twelve years, and remained, a subaltern in that fine and illustrious corps. He never chafed nor fretted after the fashion of smaller men. The hour came to him, as it comes to all who have discernment, faculty, and will, and from that moment his future was assured. His name is inseparably associated with that of Lord Cromer in one of the greatest achievements of our race and time—the emancipation and regeneration of Egypt. To

his genius we owe the conquest of the Soudan, and to his organising initiative the process, which has ever since gone on, of substituting over a vast, to a large extent a devastated, area, civilisation for barbarism, justice for caprice and cruelty, a humane and equitable rule for a desolating and sterilising tyranny.

From Egypt he was called, in a great Imperial emergency, to South Africa, where, in due time, he brought hostilities to a close, and helped to lay the foundations of that great and rapidly consolidating fabric which has welded alienated races, and given us in the great conflict of to-day the unique example of the service which local autonomy can render to Imperial strength. The next stage of his life was given to India, where he reconstituted and reorganised our Army, native and British. Recalled to Egypt, he was displaying the same gifts in civil administration which he had already illustrated in the military sphere, when at the outbreak of the War he obeyed, with the alacrity of a man who has become the willing servant of duty, the summons to direct and to recreate our Imperial Forces in the supreme crisis of our national history. He brought to his new task the same sleepless energy, the same resourcefulness, the same masterful personality which never failed him in any of the fields of action in which he was, during nearly fifty years, called on behalf of his country to play his part. His career has been cut short while still in the full tide of unexhausted powers and possibilities. No one is less fitted than I feel myself at this moment to be to make an analysis or appraisement of his services to the State. I will only say this, that few men that I have known had less reason to shrink from submitting their lives to

" those pure eyes
And perfect witness of all-judging Jove."

THE RIGHT HON. A. BONAR LAW, M.P.

Secretary of State for the Colonies

I desire in very few words to second the Resolution which has just been moved in words so eloquent and so touching by the Prime Minister. Lord Kitchener filled a great place in the minds not only of his countrymen, but of the world. At the close of the Conference which I attended the other day in Paris the President paid a glowing tribute, amid the hush of heart-felt sympathy of the representatives of all our Allies, to the memory of the great soldier, whose death was deplored as a loss not more to England than to the Alliance as a whole. Lord Kitchener's strength, like that of most, perhaps all, men of action, lay not so much in any mental process of logical reasoning which carried him to his decision as in that instinct which so often is deeper and truer than our thoughts. It was that sure instinct which at the outbreak of war warned him of the nature of the terrible struggle in which we were involved. It was that instinct which induced him at the beginning to set about the formation of armies on a scale such as we had never dreamed of, and at a time, as I believe, when no statesman of any party would have formed a conception so gigantic, and yet, as events have shown, so necessary. That Army exists to-day to play a great and, as we hope and believe, perhaps a decisive part in securing that victory on which the future of our race and, as we believe, the well-being of the world depends. That Army exists as a testimony of the strength and determination of our country, but it exists also as a noble and enduring monument to the memory of the man who created it.

Lord Kitchener's death was indeed tragic, but if we consider the circumstances of it there are few of us who would not say, may my last end be like his. He died after nearly two years of war, in the responsibilities of which he had a great part, a war in which there were no striking victories and in which the fruits are still to be gathered, but he enjoyed, as the House knows, in the fullest degree, the confidence of his country. He died, as the

Prime Minister has said, in the full tide of potentialities and possibilities. He died with his eye not dimmed nor his natural powers abated and after an arduous life in which he served his country in every quarter of the globe. He has fallen, the tide of battle still rolls on, and it is for us who remain to close our ranks with a single eye to secure that victory in the ultimate attainment of which he never doubted.

G. J. WARDLE, M.P.

Chairman of the Labour Party

I should like to say, on behalf of those whom I represent, just one or two simple words in reference to the Motion which is now before the House. I cannot, like the Prime Minister and those others in official positions, say that I had many personal relations with Lord Kitchener. Indeed, I think I can say that I only saw him about three or four times, but two of the occasions upon which I saw him were memorable, and I shall not forget them so long as I live. Lord Kitchener on two occasions met the representatives of Labour in conference. It was a mark of confidence which we appreciated and still appreciate, and he made an impression on the minds of those present which will never fade. The working men of the country have a sure instinct for feeling worth and recognising worth when it is evident, and I believe in the case of Lord Kitchener there was no man, although to them he was largely a legend, in whom they had greater confidence and in whom they believed more firmly. It may be that in the later events his policy and theirs did not run exactly on similar lines, but that did not diminish their respect and did not diminish their belief in him, and I believe that throughout the working classes of the country Lord Kitchener's name will always be respected and revered. I think the one quality above all others which appealed to them, and which always appeals to workmen, was that they believed him to be absolutely straight. There was no crookedness. They could rely upon his word, and

it is that which in their hearts, I think, will be a much more imperishable monument than any monument of stone which this House may erect to his memory. In the circumstances of his death they have been stirred in their deepest hearts. The feeling that was most characteristic when the tragic news came was that we were all stunned at the terrific news, and some of us have not yet quite recovered from that. I would join in the eloquent tributes which have already been paid to his memory. I would say, on behalf of my colleagues and on behalf of the working men of England, that we have lost a great leader whom it will be very difficult indeed to replace; but the work which he began and in which he was interested—nay, more than interested—in which we, too, feel that the future of civilisation is at stake, we shall assist in helping to carry to its final and conclusive victory.

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